

Anti-Colonial war, Anti-nuclear campaign & anti-Vietnam War 1968-1969

(***Anti-Soviet Red Army Occupations – info*)

Flyers & newsletters where present, followed by ***journal articles***

*for information only

Code WV = Workers Vanguard

Code LC = Labor Challenge

Code FW = Forward

1968 – Flyers & newsletters

1968-03Mar16 Flyer: Dr.Gustavo Tolentino (Ontario): Eyewitness in Vietnam

*1968-08Aug-1 Protesting Vietnam War outside US Consulate, Toronto (Star)

1968-09Sept-1 ***Canada-Vietnam Newsletter***, Toronto: No Canadian troops

1968-11Nov8-1 ***Bulletin of the Student Assn. to End the War***: US halts bombing

1968-11Nov9 VMC Letter Police blockade and appeal for arrested at Oct. 26 march

Articles

1968-WV#140-1 Students plan anti-war strategy, by G. Porter

1968-WV#140-2 US guilty of genocide (verdict of War Crimes Tribunal)

1968-WV#140-3 End Canada's Vietnam complicity – Sask NDP

1968-WV#141-1 US prepares new escalation of war, by D. Fidler

1968-WV#142-1 US-Korea crisis: gunboat diplomacy; 'End ICC role'—Feinberg

1968-WV#142-2 Liberal candidates challenged on gov't Vietnam complicity
Edit: No concessions to pro-war red-baiters!

1968-WV#143-1 New stage in the Vietnam Revolution, by D. Fidler

1968-WV#143-2 Protest Viet war (February actions across country) by H. Stone

1968-WV#144-1 Edit: Pearson's answer to 'two, three, Vietnams'

1968-WV#144-2 New protests over Vietnam; April actions; US GIs anti-war (pic)
(note) UBC profs join protest

1968-WV#144-3 Solidarity with the Vietnamese people! (Fourth Int.)

1968-WV#145-1 Ottawa march to protest war, by P. Janssen

1968-WV#145-2 NDP must act on Vietnam, by D.F.

1968-WV#145-3 The Berlin march, by H. Stone; New light on (Canada's) ICC role
Edit: Pax Americana: the lesson of Vietnam

1968-WV#146-1 Stop arms sales – NDP; Photo: Police attack British protesters

1968-WV#146-2 Challenge New PM on Vietnam on Vietnam
Edits: Expose Liberal gov't complicity in the war!

1968-WV#147- Rally on April 27 against Viet war

1968-WV#147-2 LBJ retreats but the war goes on, by J. Wilson

1968-WV#147-3 It's a war society, by John Riddell

1968-WV#147-4 Cross Country with the NDP: resolutions; Ottawa council bans demos

1968-WV#147-5 Whose wall is it? (the censured mural) by Kate Porter

1968-WV#148-1 Hands off Vietnam! Block Ottawa's plans, by J. Riddell

1968-WV#148-2 Gov't aids arms exports; Anti-war action in Vancouver, by Al Engler
Edit: Vietnam and the Canadian Labour Congress

1968-WV#149-1 Anti-war moods in US army (SWP) speaker tells May Day event

1968-WV#149-2 Vietnam cause not negotiable, by P. Swift

1968-WV#149-3 Behind Wall Street's shift on Vietnam

1968-WV#149-4 Campaigning with the NDP (Vietnam war issue)

1968-WV#150 'Vote against (Vietnam) war,' by Paul Swift

1968-WV#150 Edit: Defeat the war parties!

1968-WV#151 Crisis in US anti-war group; SAEWL leader protests

1968-WV#153 US talks peace, hots up war, by John Riddell

1968-WV#154 Canadian troops train for Vietnam-style war, by Jim Whitton

1968-WV#155 (note) Hemispheric peace rally

1968-WV#157 Sask. NDPers Lead Protest: ‘Withdraw US bases’
(info) GIs in Vietnam: ‘This is no place for none of us,’ by B. Sheppard (SWP)
(info) An afternoon with Saigon GIs, by Fred Halstead (SWP-US)
 (note) Anti-Vietnam war group hits occupation (Czechoslovakia)

1968-WV#158-1a Anti-war rally set for October 26;

1968-WV#158-2 ‘US guilty of genocide in Vietnam’ by P-M Lapointe (Tricontinental)

1968-WV#159-1 NDP, students build October 26 anti-war rally
(info) The socialist campaign (SWP in the US presidential elections)

1968-WV#160-1 ‘Withdraw US troops’ is growing demand, by D. Fidler
 Edit: New anti-war forces
 (note) Sit-in hits UNB prof’s firing (N.B. Vietnam protest)

1968-WV#162 What use this Peace Confab? By Ross Dowson
 Edit: The war goes on
 (notes) Labor to defy BC tribunal; BCFL hits Vietnam war
(info) Nixon’s victory – shift to the right?
(info) PM moves to renew NATO ties

1968-WV#164-1 Blowup at peace rally (‘Hemispheric’ achieves nothing)

1968-WV#164-2 Anti-war movement prepares next rally; Protests hit Canadian army

1969 – Flyers & newsletters

1969-00a Pamphlet cover: U.S. Aggression in Vietnam & Canada’s Complicity

1969-00b Back: Aid, Join, the Anti-Vietnam War Movement – contact us now!

1969-01Jan99-1 VMC mobilization Cttee Conference Toronto, Feb. 1 for April 6 march

1969-03Mar00-1 (Vancouver) ***Viet Nam Day Newsletter:*** Report Feb. 23 Conference

1969-03Mar01-1a ***Canada-Vietnam Newsletter,*** Toronto: Rally against war Easter April 6

1969-03Mar01-1b (bottom) Nurse exposes Ottawa's medical scheme; US GIs protest war

1969-03Mar01-4a (top) Richochets; Preparing for New Vietnams?

1969-03Mar01-4b (bottom) US GIs protest war, Contact us now; Calling all Anzacs

1969-03Mar20-1 (Vancouver) April 6 Mobilization Cttee: Press Release

1969-03Mar99 VMC flyer: Trudeau & Diefenbaker deny charges of Canadian complicity

1969-05May99 (undated) letter to Editor (WV?) (plot afoot to wreck demonstration?)

1969-99-1 (undated, found in 1969) *Dissent (SAWV)*: Against the war in Vietnam

1969-99-12 Back cover: Join with the high school students against the war

Articles

1969-WV#165 Anti-war soldiers to mobilize April 6; Trial set for 34 in Toronto
Break from NATO pact! NDP must: (pp1-3) by Anne McDonald
(note) End aid to S. Vietnam – Canadian nurse
Trudeau renews ties to nuclear alliance (edit)

1969-WV#167 Antiwar demo set for April 6, by D. Fidler
(info) *NATO 'debate' – Is it for real?*

1969-WV#168 Anti-war groups prepare for April 6; Dangerous court ruling

1969-WV#169-1 Viet protest set for Vancouver (April 6); Vancouver conference

1969-WV#169-2 The issue is Vietnam; what kind of movement do we need?

1969-WV#170-1 US escalates war, may bomb North, by D. Fidler

1969-WV#170-2 April protests to hit Vietnam war, by Jim Whitton

1969-WV#171-1 Canadian troops train for Vietnam-type wars, by Joan N.

1969-WV#171-2 Friends' of NLF fail the acid test; Vietnamese hail demonstration
(Info) *NATO, NORAD bind us to missile scheme*
(info) *NDP challenges ABM (missiles) Then endorses NATO*

1969-WV#172-1a Thousands protest war, support American GIs

1969-WV#172-1b Viet marches (across Canada) – and some stayed home
Edit: A new upsurge in the anti-war movement

1969-WV#173-1 ***BC news:*** 13 sentenced for sit-in; Assail Canada's foreign policy

1969-WV#174 (*note*) Letters: 'Maoists mocked Vietnamese'

1969-WV#176-1 Vietnam protest set for August 6-8

1969-WV#176-2 Fort Jackson 8 (GIs) victorious
Edit: That NATO troop cut – what it really means

1969-WV#177 GIs organizing against the war, by Jim Whitton

1969-WV#178-1 Cops harass attempts to protest Nixon's visit (Montreal)

1969-WV#178-2 U.S. conference maps massive antiwar action + Ottawa plans

1969-WV#179-1 Vietnamese hail Canadian demonstrations (photo US embassy)

1969-WV#179-2 Gov't prepares to allow 4 U.S. bases in Canada; VMC assails
(*info*) *Army's anti-labor training shows real meaning of security*

1969-WV#180-1 Hilda Thomas (NDP) challenges PM on Canadian complicity

1969-WV#180-2 Trudeau, ultralefts, each did their thing at Vancouver Day of Protest

1969-WV#180-3 Biggest anti-war action ever held in Ottawa, 5000 in Toronto

1969-WV#182-1 Vietnam: a war of extinction (books: War Crimes Tribunal)

1969-WV#182-2 Troops revolt as casualties soar; Set plans for fall offensive

1969-WV#183 Anti-war protest set for November 15, Report from VMC, by G.A.

1969-WV#184-1 Anti-war protests escalate: Vancouver Nov. 15 protest

1969-WV#184-2 Canadian in Saigon blasts war; Solidarity with US moratorium

1969-WV#185-1a Join the expanding ranks of protest against the war in Vietnam

1969-WV#185-1b We are the majority says (US) moratorium

1969-WV#185-2 Why the US is uptight on Vietnam (G. Kolko)(book review)

1969-WV#186 War in Vietnam is election issue, Riddell as Mayor on Vietnam
(*note*) (NDP) Convention endorses November 15 Viet protest

1969-WV#187-1 Mass Vietnam protests; French gov't arrests 200

1969-WV#187-2 "I spied for US" – Canadian ICC officer

1969-WV#187-3 "Get out now"—UAW leader
Communist Party up to old tricks in peace movement

1969-WV#188-1a Songmy: why the Vietnam atrocities

1969-WV#188-1b Photo: Napalm drop; UK gov't urges Nixon further

Eyewitness in Vietnam



DR. GUSTAVO TOLENTINO

Senior Resident in Psychiatry ,

Ontario Hospital, Toronto

8:00 p. m.

Saturday, March 16 , 1968

Museum of Natural History

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TORONTO STAR ARCHIVES PHOTOS

A mounted police officer is surrounded by demonstrators protesting the Vietnam War outside the U.S. consulate on University Ave. in 1968.

canada vietnam **NEWS LETTER**

**The Voice of the
Anti-Vietnam-War
Movement**

SEPTEMBER, 1968

PRICE 10c

INTERNATIONAL VIET PROTEST ON OCT. 26th

The national conference of the Student Mobilization Committee, meeting in Chicago, has issued a call for co-ordinated international protests on October 26th. Further information will be carried in the October Newsletter or may be obtained by writing directly to the Newsletter.

by Marlie Ritchie

The National Continuations Committee of the Student Mobilization Committee which met over the weekend of June 28 and 29 had two important results — one, it called a national conference on Labour Day weekend to iron out the political differences in the SMC and it recommended a mass anti-war demonstration in the fall.

It was felt that the large demonstrations were needed to register popular opposition to the war in Vietnam at a time when world attention would be focused on American war policy during the election campaign.

The committee also agreed that it was of prime importance that the anti-war movement expose Johnson's latest cover-up for escalating the war. It was felt that the Paris negotiations were being used by Washington to continue to escalate the war and that the anti-war movement must not be disoriented by such talks. The resolution passed by the Continuations Committee stated: "The Vietnamese, of course, have every right to use the nego-

(Continued on Page 4)

NO CANADIAN TROOPS FOR VIETNAM WAR

by the Editors

With the expectations of the Paris Peace being shattered by the reality of continuing combat in Vietnam, a recent leaflet circulated by the Vietnam Mobilization Committee in Toronto points out that recent Canadian military and political events have raised the spectre of Canadian troops serving on the jungle battlefields of Vietnam.

During the recent federal election campaign Prime Minister Trudeau indicated his government's concern over the direction of the war when he stated "... it would be a mistake to ask the Americans to pull out without sending in some kind of international force to insure that there is no invasion of south Vietnam." (emphasis added)

UN Force Possible

With the Pentagon still unable to make military progress in Vietnam and the Paris talks bogged down in the niceties of diplomatic etiquette, it is not excluded that President Johnson or his successors might seek to halt the Vietnamese revolution through the use of a United Nations "peace keeping" force. Undoubtedly Canada, with the Pearson Image still fairly intact, would play a leading role in seeing that "south Vietnam is not invaded" and thus continue to admirably support U.S. policy in Vietnam.

Because of Canada's membership on the International Control Commission, past Canadian government's, and the present Trudeau government, have insisted on active participation in talks establishing the terms of any international military intervention in Vietnam such as a UN force.

Such speculation is not out of place when one recalls the many government statements supporting UN "peace keep-

ing" operations, not to mention our participation in them. This theory is reinforced when Canadian troops, already integrated and made highly mobile for immediate dispatch to world "trouble spots", are being trained in counter-guerrilla warfare at Camp Petawawa north of Ottawa.

Guerrilla Training at Petawawa

The training at Petawawa is the latest in a whole series of schemes that have taken Canadian troops to such distant training areas as Alaska, Libya, Puerto Rico and Australia.

According to a CBC newsman, Camp Petawawa "has all the facilities for training troops including a south-east Asian village." Continuing his July 7 report, Ed Cosgrove remarked "... but they wouldn't let us near that (the village)," indicating that the Canadian government isn't yet ready to announce to the country that our sons are being trained to destroy peasant villages, Pentagon style.

Following training in winter fighting in Alaska and desert warfare with the British early this spring in Libya, Canadian troops got right down to the essentials — training in jungle counter-insurgency in Puerto Rico and Australia.

The Puerto Rican war games on the island of Vieques, a training camp for Vietnam-bound U.S. Marines, had all the elements of the real thing. Puerto Rico had just won independence from the "Consolidated States of Amigo" when following internal revolutionary events, a neighbouring country "Fantasia" intervened on the side of the revolutionaries. "Amigo" was unable to lend assistance due to military engagements elsewhere, and so — enter the Canadians under the neutral guise of the United Nations, to take on

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ANTI-WAR LEADERS OPPOSE U.S.S.R.'S CZECH INVASION

The following is the text of a statement released by two leaders of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee, Joe Young and Rev. Vern Kimball:

The Vietnam Mobilization Committee bases its position on Vietnam on the right of the Vietnamese people to self-determination. We cannot be silent when this right is violated in Czechoslovakia. The Kremlin has prevented the Czechoslovak people from their own road to socialism, much in the same way the Americans have attempted to suppress the national liberation struggle in Vietnam.

The USSR's just protest against American aggression in Vietnam is gravely undercut by their actions in Czechoslovakia. Their reasons for being there are just as falla-

cious as the American State Department employs in the case of Vietnam.

The supporters of American aggression in Vietnam, like Prime Minister Trudeau and Foreign Affairs Minister Sharp, are "disappointed" by the events in Czechoslovakia. Their words are so much hypocrisy when matched with their shameless role as munitions suppliers and diplomatic apologists for American attacks on Vietnam.

We, who have consistently supported the Vietnamese struggle for self-determination, stand behind the Czechoslovaks as well. Self-determination is the right of all peoples. The people of Czechoslovakia are no exception.

WAR CONTINUES WHILE PARIS TALKS STALEMATE

by Joe Young

Reading the daily press you might get the impression that there is no longer a war in Vietnam — unless you're intrepid enough to venture into the back pages. There you can read about the war which continues to ravage Vietnam and its people. The press tries to feed peoples hopes that the Paris peace talks will lead to an end to the war. The April 27 protests were pictured by the papers as the last dying gasp of a movement which no longer had meaning.

How does this image of reality stack up with the facts? It is interesting that an all-out effort was ordered by the U.S. military just before the Paris talks began. As the *New York Times* reported "the directive (for an all-out offensive) was sent out on May 6 three days after the United States agreed to meet with North Vietnamese officials in Paris and four days before the talks began."

Record Casualties

This certainly seems to belie the peaceful intent of the U.S. government. We all know that the U.S. suffered record casualties in the first two weeks after the talks began and that the casualty figures for the first six months of this year equal those of 1967.

The war continues to be very real for the Vietnamese people and the American GI. The war machine is still being fed daily with the bodies of Americans who don't even know why they are fighting. The American government has not eased off its attacks but has increased them. The largest U.S. military operation of the war was begun after Washington agreed to meet with the North Vietnamese.

Meanwhile the talks are dragging on, month after month with no progress whatsoever. When the Vietnamese offered to refrain from bombing and committing other acts of war against the territory of the United States in return for a reciprocal agreement by Washington, U.S. Ambassador Harriman termed the proposal "fantastic". Instead of negotiating about when and how they will withdraw, the American "statesmen" have used the talks as a means of pacifying American public opinion while they escalate their pillaging.

The War Is Not Over

The State Department is still intent on pursuing the war



militarily, but the forces of opposition are gathering and growing. With the continued escalation of death and the stalemate in Paris, hopes will fade and opposition will reach new heights. Dissent already growing in the GI ranks will grow and become more overt.

In the U.S. and around the world anti-war forces are planning a large international day of protest in late October, before the American presidential elections.

No the war isn't over! Having again learned the reality of the Pentagon's lying foreign policy, people the world over will rise up with increased anger, fed by their disappointed hopes to demand, "Bring the Troops Home Now!"

NO CANADIAN TROOPS TO VIETNAM

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the revolutionaries — played by 43 French-Canadian Vandoos!

Perhaps it sounds a little far fetched? Maybe not. Might not this be the manner in which the United States, already heavily taxed by the Vietnam war, with record military expenditures, a high draft requirement and domestic opposition would have dealt with the Dominican Republic situation if it had occurred today?

Even more evidence has come to light with the announcement that 64 officers and non-commissioned officers wound up jungle training in Australia early in March of this year. Training in some of the worst jungle terrain in the world, the March 9 *Globe and Mail* reported that Canadian troops "are learning the deadly Viet Cong arts which the Australians are teaching their own troops."

Will Canadian troops be used in Vietnam as part of an international police

force? Well we can be sure of one thing. Canadian troops are not receiving all this training just to pass the time.

Following President Johnson's announcement that he would not seek another term in the White House the daily press reported that the Liberal government had "reactivated" surveys on the availability of Canadian troops for use in Vietnam.

The *Newsletter* believes the danger of Canadian military intervention in Vietnam, or in some other Vietnam-type conflict, is quite real. While the anti-war movement can take credit for confining "our" government's complicity to diplomacy and economic assistance we must be aware that the changing war situation could lead to direct military intervention. The *Newsletter* believes it is the task of the movement to warn against such a development, in advance, around the demand "no Canadian boys for foreign wars of intervention."

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Editor: Ken Warren

Editorial Board:
Milton Little Jeff White
Joe Young

Contributors:
Ed Finn Peter Mix

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SAIGON DICTATOR JAILS OPPOSITION FOR PEACE AIMS

by Ned Dmytryshyn

The corrupt Saigon regime has recently stepped up its policy of intimidation and imprisonment of political opponents. Reporting one of many cases, the August 11 *New York Times* states: "An ominous announcement was placed in Saigon newspapers recently. Police were ordering a student leader Nguyen Dang Trung to report within 48 hours to enjoy lenient measures."

Recently the most dramatic crackdown has been the military trial and imprisonment of the civilian Truong Dinh Dzu, last year's peace candidate for the south Vietnamese presidency. Campaigning on a programme of negotiations with the National Liberation Front, he placed second to President Thieu, despite strong evidence of ballot stuffing by Thieu supporters — in the great democratic tradition of the Saigon government.

According to the same *Times* article, Dzu was charged with actions that weakened the will of the people and army of south Vietnam to fight against communism. "Somehow", the *Times* continued, "the trial resembled a circus, until the

judge pronounced the sentence". Dzu was sentenced to five years hard labour.

Dzu Case Not Unique

The *Times* went on to point out that the Dzu case was not a detached incident, that recently the twenty-three-year-old editor of an anti-government student magazine was sentenced to five years hard labour for promoting, of all things, neutralism.

The regime is so unstable that it brutalizes and handcuffs any individual that it presumes is even thinking of peace.

Early in August Thieu and Ky scrapped whatever frail mask of democratic niceties and began a crackdown on political figures and students who have urged talks with the National Liberation Front. "The crackdown", to quote the *Times*, "angers the United States Embassy and dismays many Vietnamese".

No doubt the anger of the U.S. Embassy is not motivated by a concern for the rights of the Vietnamese people but at the clumsy way in which the Saigon dictators, Thieu and Ky, have handled political opposition, adding obvious international embarrassment to the State Department's growing unpopularity.



by Naomi Riddell

Courage, ingenuity and the spirit of survival is life **Inside North Vietnam**. The price is suffering, ceaseless bombing attacks and death. The goal is the winning of Vietnam's independence. This compassionate film, brought to Toronto August 10th by the Vietnam Mobilization Committee was reviewed by an enthusiastic audience of 200.

As producer, director and narrator of this moving human documentary, Felix Greene, reporter-journalist, has created an unforgettable film. The evidence of the movie camera and the words of the Vietnamese interviewed provide unusual insight into the heroic self-defense of the Vietnamese people. A young factory-girl, eyes flashing, confidently explained — "If it was your country at war for its life would you let the bombs fall without fighting back?"

The nerve of the film is the human story. In Vietnam this is one of national pride in their ability to defend themselves against the great weight of American technology. Their defense is a nation voluntarily mobilized in a national army, a nation that moves at night, a youth brigade that swarms to rebuild damaged transportation routes within hours of attack.

Felix Greene presents an honest picture of the spirit of a nation, of the merging of the army and the people, of the simple, effective survival methods used to outwit the bombs. He shows us an unindustrialized Vietnam, whose main resource is people.

The widowed husband and his motherless children caught in the daily terror of a bombing raid became in the film a symbol of the human tragedy. Their village had suffered many attacks, their grief was deep and yet their resistance continued against an enemy in the air.

A captured American pilot, impressed by the medical attention given him, reflected that the world protest movement would play an important part in ending the war. The narrator commented later that either the Vietnamese would win their heroic struggle or be extinguished in a war of genocide. Felix Greene has quietly captured the life of a persuasive people.

Any group that would like to show this colour, 80-minute film should contact the Vietnam Mobilization Committee, 241 Victoria Street, Toronto 2, for details.

DR. SPOCK OPPOSES WAR IN PRINT AND IN COURT

by Milton Little

If you are now complacent and uncaring about what is happening to people in such places as Biafra and Vietnam and don't want to be disturbed, don't read this book.

Dr. Benjamin Spock, already famous for his classic book on child care, has now become famous again. This time as before, Dr. Spock seeks to save lives — especially the lives of children. He is now justly well known for his self-sacrificing and courageous opposition to the perfidy being committed by his own and other western nations — ours included — in Vietnam.

Dr. Spock is angry — angry about napalm bombs dropped on little children, about anti-personnel bombs deployed against civilians without a trace of justification and to no end but a shameful one, the near destruction of a beautiful people whose only offense is their determination to free their beloved land of one more in a long line of imperialistic invaders.

Dr. Spock's indignation at his country for the hell it has created in Vietnam has expressed itself in numerous ways. Most dramatically — and whoever has not heard of this must be asleep indeed! — he has openly defied, in company with the Rev. Dr. Sloan Coffin, what both regard as a morally offensive and totally

repugnant law whereby young Americans are being drafted for military service in Vietnam.

Dr. Spock has openly encouraged young Americans to make their protests dramatically effective by refusing to be drafted and by publicly burning their draft cards. Those who insanely believe their country is right in being in Vietnam and whose outdated creed is "my country right or wrong" have had him arraigned in court, tried, found guilty and sentenced to pay a heavy fine and spend long years in jail.

Further to express his indignation, Dr. Spock, in collaboration with Mitchell Zimnemann, has written a book about Vietnam. It is called "Dr. Spock on Vietnam".

We have needed many kinds of books on Vietnam. We have needed those which sketched in careful detail the history and origin of the Vietnam story; we have needed and have had those which detailed the painful and sad story of Vietnam's struggle for independence now and in the past and we have needed those which exposed the rationale Washington has used for getting involved in the tragic farce that it is. We have needed those which vented anger at the travesty on brotherhood and mercy and justice which is western involvement. Dr. Spock's small, readable book does a capsule treatment of many facets of this shameful affair and does it very well.

You can't trust anybody these days. U.S. Intelligence reports claim that during the "bombing pause" the north Vietnamese are repairing damage caused by U.S. attacks over the last three years. We might have known they would take advantage of LBJ's magnanimity to selfishly rebuild their factories, homes, hospitals and schools that U.S. bombers have been destroying every day for three years.

* * *

U.S. Special Forces troops ("Green Berets") are in Thailand training border patrol police in counter-insurgency techniques. Since they are merely "advisers", the Americans are very sensitive about charges that they are "fighting alongside" of Thai troops. The Green Berets are acting under orders straight from the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok. Said the team commander, "We don't do anything, just train the troops".

* * *

The movie (it was bound to come) called **The Green Berets** received a deservedly cool reception in its brief Toronto run. Attendance was sparse, and the reviews were hostile. A **Toronto Star** reviewer said the film was so stupid, he "felt like slashing the screen".

OCT. 26th

(Continued from Page 1)

tiations as they see fit. But our duty, as Americans committed tenaciously to self-determination for Vietnam, is to press all the more tenaciously to bring the GI's home."

In this light, it was felt that it was of the utmost importance for the anti-war movement to mobilize people around the demand of immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. The SMC Continuations Committee then endorsed the actions being sponsored by various groups around Hiroshima day and called for actions in the fall.

Reaffirm Non-exclusionism

Further, the SMC reaffirmed the non-exclusionism character of the SMC — that is, that the best way of mobilizing people was through a broad united front group, uniting individuals, groups and tendencies in mass action against the war. In so doing it denounced the action of the New York Working Committee in trying to exclude political tendencies from the staff of the SMC and re-hired the two members who had previously been fired because they were members of a political group. The final decision as to the organization of the SMC and its staff, and to the political direction of the SMC is to be decided by the national conference, the only body which can make such decisions, on Labour Day in Chicago.

YOUR LOCAL ANTI-WAR GROUP:



RICOCHETS

Writing in a recent issue of **Look** magazine, political analyst Drew Pearson described the "final clincher" in Lyndon Johnson's decision not to run for re-election. It seems that shortly after Marine Capt. Charles Robb had received orders to go to Vietnam, his wife, who happens to be LBJ's daughter Lynda Bird, paid her father a visit.

"Daddy," she said, "I want to ask you a question. Why do we have the right to

be over there when so many people are opposed to the war? Why do we have to send 200 boys over there in Chuck's company when there's so much opposition here at home to the war?"

* * *

In a sharp reversal of position, a spokesman for the American Legion said members are "fed up" with the Vietnam war. C.J. Acosta of Napoleonville, Louisiana, a commander of the Legion's Louisiana department, told newsmen, "There no longer seems to be anything to be gained by this war. . . I doubt any thing would be gained even after it is ended. . . The quicker it is over, the better it will be with us."

* * *

A 21-year-old Canadian who faces a possible desertion charge for leaving the U.S. Marines in Vietnam says he originally wanted to see what the Americans were accomplishing in Vietnam. Jack Normandeau has concluded, however, from personal experience, that "they aren't accomplishing anything." "They're not winning the war. They're not winning the people. . . They don't care who they kill."



ROUNDUP

The Vietnam Mobilization Committee in Toronto has established the first continuing anti-war office in eastern Canada. The office which was rented for the April 6 and 27 demonstrations has been maintained and staffed fulltime by the committee's Executive Secretary, Joe Young.

The aim of the VMC is to make the office facilities available to anti-war groups across the country as a centre for literature, films, etc. The committee is in the process of building up a stock of books, pamphlets, films, buttons and other materials of use to other committees. For a free brochure write to the VMC at 241 Victoria, Toronto 2, Ontario.

Among literature now available are books on Vietnam by authors such as

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BULLETIN

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U.S.

HALTS BOMBING

President Johnson's decision to halt the bombing of North Vietnam is welcomed by the anti-war movement throughout the world and clearly shows the impact of mass demonstrations throughout the world can have on the U.S. administration. This decision was made public less than a week after the largest international demonstrations against American aggression in Vietnam and less than a week before the U.S. presidential elections.

This move on the part of the Democratic administration is being seen throughout the world as a definite political ploy of Johnson's to boost the popularity of the Democratic ticket in this election and as a last resort to get Hubert Humphrey elected.

President Johnson himself said that the military risks in such a bombing halt were minimal and that if necessary the bombing could be resumed at any time. He also made it quite clear that the ground and air war in South Vietnam would continue and probably escalate over the next period. It has been reported that the bombing of the Ho Chi Minh Trail will be tripled and that General Abrams, field commander in South Vietnam has the power to resume bombing at any time.

This bombing halt met with stiff opposition of the Thieu government in South Vietnam. He called the halt in the bombing a "sellout" on the part of the U.S. government and that the representatives of his government would never go to the peace table with

members of the National Liberation Front.

Johnson's statement was greeted with great optimism by the Canadian government. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of External Affairs, said: "As a member of the International Control Commission, Canada of course stands ready to help in the process of negotiation or in the process of peacekeeping if that is the desire of the two sides." Certainly after the last experience with Canada's peace keeping in Vietnam, the Vietnamese people will never allow Canadian control commissioners on their soil.

Dean Rusk said the U.S. hoped to get Hanoi to withdraw all foreign forces from South Vietnam, "an utterly simple and very quick road to peace." From the statements of all these people it seems that the position of the U.S. government and the Canadian government have not changed very much with this new development. They still maintain the position that the north Vietnamese are the "aggressors" in Vietnam and that the onus is on them to end the war.

If the facts are looked at, it is quite apparent that the U.S. forces are the only foreign troops in Vietnam and that the "utterly simple and very quick road to peace" would be for the U.S. to withdraw all its forces from Vietnam and let the Vietnamese people themselves determine their future.

- 2 -

TORONTO -

OCTOBER 26

by Ellie Kirzner, U. of Toronto CEWV

The Toronto anti-war movement scored its greatest success to date on the Oct. 26th International Day of Protest. Organized by the Vietnam Mobilization Committee the march pulled together 3000 people in what was the broadest sponsored action the Committee had ever held. A new infusion of NDP and labour support was evidenced by the endorsements of several NDP riding associations and the Ontario NDP executive.

The demonstration formed into contingents at Queen's Park and proceeded to march in colourful array under the leadership of Joe Young of the VMC, Gerry Gallagher of the Labourers Union and Stephen Lewis, and NDP MPP. The broadness of the action was visible everywhere -- it ranged from the large numbers of students from the University of Toronto, York U., U. of Guelph, Ryerson and numerous high schools to the NDP and Voice of Women contingents. The most conspicuous placards were those calling for an end to Canada's complicity in the war and the immediate withdrawal of American troops. All up and down the line, the demonstration was dotted with the red Che flags of the Young Socialists.

The march came into difficulty when it attempted to turn onto Yonge St., the busiest of Toronto streets. It should be explained here that the VMC had exhausted all the legal channels to obtain the use of the street. The previous Wed., the Police Commission had refused to hear the VMC's case and had bodily removed the VMC's representative from the premises. Following this, the Committee had voted unanimously to continue with the march down Yonge Street with the stipulation that a confrontation with the police was to be avoided at all costs.

As the marchers approached Yonge St., they were met by a solid wall of mounted policemen. As the established press pointed out later, there were close to 1000 police ready with tear gas, body shields and clubs standing nearby. All this for an orderly peace march! The

S. A. E. W. V.

TOUR

Joe Young, chairman of SAEWV, will be traveling across the country this month from Vancouver to Toronto speaking for the anti-war movement on every major university campus. Joe will be speaking on the topic "The Vietnam Struggle & Canadian Politics". This topic will take up such questions as war recruiters and campus complicity, Canadian complicity, the general student radicalization in Canada and the anti-war developments among the G.I.'s. Also a film from the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation called "Stars & Stripes" will be shown.

The schedule is:

Vancouver area	Nov. 12-13
Calgary	Nov. 14
Edmonton	Nov. 15-17
Regina	Nov. 18
Saskatoon	Nov. 19
Winnipeg	Nov. 20
Lakehead	Nov. 21
Sudbury	Nov. 22

Help build these meetings in your area
and make the tour a real success.

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* Bulletin of the * * * *
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* Student Association to End the War * * * *
* in Vietnam * * * *
* 241 Victoria Street * * * *
* Toronto 2, Ont. * * * *
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* Editor: Marlie Ritchie * * * *
* * * * *
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* represent the opinions of the S.A.E.W.V.* *
* Working Committee. * * * *
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CAMPUS COMPLICITY

Most Canadians are beginning to realize what role the university plays in our society; that is, that the university supplies the knowledge and the skilled personnel for our industrial society. This role of the university is seen most blatantly in the context of the war in Vietnam.

Large corporations appear on the campus at least once a year to recruit their new batch of graduates. A large number of these corporations such as Dow of Canada, Hawker Siddley, International Nickel and C.I.L. are involved in the production of war materials for the U.S. government. These companies have the facilities of the university at their disposal for recruiting purposes, unlike student organizations for which there is always lack of space.

The Board of Governors, the controlling body of the university, is highly representative of big business, the same section of our society which is reaping profits from the war in Vietnam. These men are often connected very closely with the Canadian war industry. The outstanding example, of course, in McGill University where 17 members of the Board of Governors are also directors of companies involved in war production, such as C.I.L., United Aircraft, and Inco. The Chancellor of the University of Toronto, Dr. O. Solandt, is a former vice-President of Research of de Havilland Aircraft, the producers of Cariboo aircraft used in Vietnam. When men like these control the university is there any doubt of where their interests lie?

Many universities in Canada have also received grants from the U.S. Defense Department to carry out the research necessary to conduct wars like that in Vietnam. These grants are top secret and often are not known to the majority of people within the university.

Last year marked the first year of demonstrations against campus complicity. These demonstrations took place on every major campus in Canada and the U.S. Dow Chemical recruiters could not appear on any campus in the country without being

confronted by student-faculty demonstrations. The most prominent of these demonstrations were held at McGill, Sir George Williams and the University of Toronto.

The students at the University of Toronto were able to block Dow Chemical's recruiting for two days by holding a sit-in at the Placement Centre. This sit-in was held only after extensive discussions with the administration concerning their right to use university facilities for recruiting personnel for war industry.

The demonstration resulted in widespread discussion on the campus over the issues of the war in Vietnam and campus complicity. The question of the right of "free speech" was raised over and over again by those students who opposed the demonstration and supported the U.S. actions in Vietnam. But it was pointed out then and will have to be explained again this year that no corporation automatically has the right to use university facilities for recruiting students.

If the university is to be a "Community of Scholars" then all members of the community must determine who shall use the facilities of the university. At present, only one section of the community makes such decisions, namely, the administration.

The issue of free speech had very little to do with the corporations recruiting. The demonstrators would have been only too eager to debate representatives from Dow Chemical before the student body at any time. When this offer was made the President of Dow refused to debate the students of the University of Toronto. The students were quite willing to give Dow free speech but not free access to university facilities.

Campus complicity is not the responsibility of the recruiter himself, most often he is just doing a job which he has to do in order to live. Nor is it the responsibility of the engineers, who are merely looking for a good paying job for which they have been studying hard for four years.

(continued on page 6)

GTS & TITLE

ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT

by Ted Hougham, U. of Toronto CEWV

Every day now the international movement is growing and expanding. Members of the Christian community, large sections of the labour movement, Parliamentary representatives and of course newly radicalized students introduce a new strength and a new commitment to the forces dedicated to end the war in Vietnam.

On October 12, in San Francisco another vital section of the population of the United States marched under the slogan "Withdraw U.S. Troops Now". This new force against the war is the G.I.'s themselves. That's right, 500 members of the American military marched with 15000 civilians in support of their buddies in Vietnam. Lieut. J.G. Sue Schnall, a navy nurse, addressed the rally in these words "End the war now! Bring our boys home! Bring our boys home alive!" That's the kind of support the soldiers in Vietnam need, not air support so conveniently provided by Hawker-Siddley or Dow but the support openly offered by a mass movement against the war.

G.I. rallies and marches took place throughout the States for the International Day of Protest. Anti-war literature is circulated despite brass harassment and the threat of court martial or the stockade. The sentiment against this unjust war is growing within the military. The significance of this stage in the anti-war movement is immense. The solidarity expressed between anti-war G.I.'s, vets and other members of the American military and the civilian anti-war movement clearly shows that the G.I.'s are not the enemy of the Vietnamese or the anti-war movement but the real enemy is in the White House & the Pentagon.

The most obvious result is however, that without G.I. support the American government can't win the war. When there is massive G.I. opposition the military machine cannot even fight the war.

We as Canadians salute this new and vital part of our international movement and wish the U.S. troops a quick trip home.

OCT. 26TH

VANCOUVER: Two thousand people demonstrated and attended a rally outside the American consulate in Vancouver on Oct. 26. The demonstration was composed mainly of students but also had a strong representation from both the NDP and the trade union movement. Part of the demonstration posted a scroll on the Liberal Party headquarters demanding the Trudeau government to End the Arms Sales, Get Off the ICC, Tell the U.S. to Get Out of Vietnam and Withdraw from NATO.

EDMONTON: Over 350 people attended a demonstration and rally after which most people signed to join the high school and university committees in Edmonton.

WINNIPEG: Four hundred demonstrators marched on the U.S. Consulate to attend a rally addressed by Cy Gonick, Sid Green, NDP, and Gus Tolentino.

HAMILTON: The largest demonstration in Hamilton was held on Oct. 26th. This demonstration also included a large number of people from the Niagara area. Most of the demonstrators then joined the march in Toronto.

WATERLOO: Sixty students from the universities and high schools in Waterloo marched down the main street in the city and then joined the demonstration in Toronto.

OTTAWA: 250 demonstrators defied the police order and marched down one of the main streets in Ottawa -- unlike in Toronto, there were no incidents, and the demonstration continued to Parliament Hill for a rally.

MONTREAL: Demonstrators numbering around 200 marched down rue Ste-Catherine to Parc LaFontaine where speakers from the Voice of Women, the black community and the CNTU addressed the rally.

JAPAN: 800,000 students and workers participated in demonstrations Oct. 26th throughout Japan protesting the war and the Japan-United States Security Treaty. One of the demands was for the U.S. to get out of Okinawa.

ENGLAND: The largest anti-war demonstration in the history of England took place Oct. 27 in London. 40,000 people marched against the war and British complicity.

RON HAGGART -

REAL ISSUE OF THE MARCH

We will see that the law is upheld.

- Police spokesmen on Station CBL

The so-called law which says who may parade and who may not prade on the streets of Toronto was not written by any elected or responsible tribunal.

It was written by the five members of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Commission, only one of whose members is elected (and not to the police commission, but to some other municipal post, from whence he is sent, as a very minor part-time job, to the police commission.)

This entirely undemocratic commission, answerable to no one but itself, has written a s0-called law which dictates who may march on Yonge St. and who may not.

Its effect is that silly old men in purple pants may peddle up Yonge St. on tricycles when the Shriners are in town, but peaceful citizens anxious to advertise their views on the gretates moral issue of our age may not.

The decision as to who should be allowed to march up a city's main street is a political decision. There are two conflicting forces at work: The need to keep the city centre open for commerce, trade and convenience and, at the same time, the obligation to promote both gaiety and free speech in the downtown core....

A decision to allow Elk, Moose, Buffalo, Shriner or Vietnam protesters to march down Yonge St. is a political decision involving conflicting consumer interests, and municipal councillors are elect- ed to make precisely that type of decision.

They shirk their own duty and they impose an unfair and unjust burden on the police department when they demand these political decisions from men in uniform.

No municipal politi can is anxious to assume these burdens. The politicans are quite happy to let the police take the

blame. When the Vietnam protestors asked the Toronto Board of Control to intervene with the police commission, the controllers quickly decided it was none of their business.

The immediate need is to strip from the Metropolitan Toronto Police Commission its power to pass these so-called laws. Only the Provincial Government can effect this simple reform.

Of course, the Metropllitan Police Commission could voluntarily relinquish its absurd and anachronistic power to pass " laws". But have you ever heard of anyone voluntarily relinquishing the joys of arbitrary power?

- part of Ron Haggart's column in
THE TELEGRAM, Toronto, Tues. Oct 29

OCTOBER 26 - TORONTO (cont'd)

demonstration remained in tact and proceeded down the sidewalk to City Hall where Kay McPherson of the VOW, Gerry Gallagher and Stephen Lewis among others addressed the crowd. By the end of the action, over a dozen persons (Joe Young among them) had been arrested by over zealous police. The arrests were carried offf arbitrarily and on extremely specious grounds by policemen without identification badges. For example, Joe Young was arrested for trying to lead the demonstration across a street on a gree green light. He was later charged with structing police and disturbing the peace.

Simultaneous to these events, a smaller group led by the Canadians for the National Liberation Front (who had refused to co-operate with the non-exclusionist VMC) marched to the American consulate and were harassed there by police who attempted to prevent their people from speaking. Twenty of them were subsequently arrested. Ironically, the CNLF, not understanding the necessity for the anti-war movement to establish its right to reach the largest nos. of people, joined the Communist Party in attacking the VMC for its attempt to use Yonge St.

CAMPUS COMPLICITY (cont'd)

These two people are only caught in the same bind which many Canadians are, that is, working for companies which are aiding the U.S. war efforts in Vietnam.

The people who are responsible are those people who presently make the decisions both in industry and in the university, the Directors of corporations and the Boards of Governors. Usually these people are one and the same. It is against these people that all future campus complicity demonstrations must be directed. If war industries are allowed on the University of Toronto campus again this year it will be Claude Bissel's responsibility.

The engineering students and any other students who may be prospective employees of war industries should be integrated into the campus anti-war movement and helped to realize that the campaign to end campus complicity is not a struggle against

FACULTY
COLLEGE

the professional and technical faculties and that it is not in the interests of these faculties to be aiding U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

While the war in Vietnam is dragging on, Canadian students are becoming more and more disgusted with both the Canadian government and the university administration's complicity in the war. Students want to see the war ended with the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and they are willing to demonstrate against the war on many levels. This school year will see many more demonstrations against campus complicity and these will be aimed clearly at those people who are responsible for the complicity -- the administration.

By Marlie Ritchie, SAEWV Working Committee
Reprinted from the Canada Vietnam
Newsletter, November, 1968

Return Address:

S.A.E.W.V.,
241 Victoria Street,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

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in cash.

Vietnam Mobilization Committee

Anne Barrett,
Rev. G. V. Kimball

N Riddell,
Frank Showler

Joe Young.
241 Victoria, Toronto 364-5030

November 9th, 1968.

Dear friends:

The October 26 march against the war in Vietnam was met by an unprecedented police mobilization. The peaceful protest was blocked from its intended route down Yonge St., by a massive barricade of police on horseback and on foot. There was close to 1,000 police in reserve armed with clubs, plastic body shields and tear gas. All this in order to prevent those who oppose the Vietnam war from parading down Yonge St. as a great many groups of a far less serious nature have done.

Despite the police blockade the demonstration was a great success. The Executive of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee voted unanimously to march on Yonge St. in order to reach the people of Toronto, but circumstances did not permit us to carry out this aim. Close to 3,000 marched including leading labour and NDP figures. But regrettably the police arrested some 34 persons.

The police attack has led to an angry response amongst the community. Ron Haggart's column in the Toronto Telegram, which we are reproducing, hits out strongly against the discriminatory policy of the dictatorial Police Commission.

A petition has been presented to the Police Commission by Rev. Glynn Firth of the Bathurst St. United Church and Rev. Eilert Frerichs, United Church Chaplain at U. of T., among others, pointing out the discriminatory policy of the Police Commission and demanding a public statement of policy.

Even Attorney General Wishart admitted in a U. of T. debate that "perhaps the police were wrong" in arresting people, although afterwards he attributed his statements to the "mental gymnastics" of the debate.

Dr. Bruno Cormier, an internationally known Canadian psychiatrist and new President of the American Society of Criminology also made some comments on November 3 which we think arise out of the October 26 action. He expressed the opinion that an orderly protest is a most civilised manoeuvre demanding a high degree of maturity from the participants and police. Police should be non-repressive in dealing with peaceful demonstrations and, as guardians of social order, he remonstrated, "should be ideally in sympathy with the demonstration." These protests are continuing to mount against the police action.

Some of the 34 arrested demonstrators, amongst them were a lawyer, a union local president and an honour graduate of the Royal Military College, have organized a Committee of the Arrested. Its purpose is to share and co-ordinate their experiences and thus make their defence as effective as possible. The committee has retained a lawyer and will be gathering evidence, witnesses and photographs. They will require funds.

The Executive of the VMC is most anxious to help the arrested in any way it can. It therefore has decided to appeal to you to come to their aid in a very basic and elementary way - by sending whatever financial support you can. Already \$355 was contributed generously on October 26. At this stage of the case we feel that we will need a minimum of \$1,500 to cover expences. Make all cheques out to the Vietnam Mobilization Committee 241 Victoria St. and designate them for the defence. All funds raised through your help will be made available on as equal a basis as possible to any of the defendants who need and request it. It appears that a committee has been set up by the Canadians for the NLF to defend some of the arrested at the American consulate.

Fraternally,

Joe Young,
Executive Secretary,
Vietnam Mobilization Committee.

THE WORKERS VANGUARD

Vol. 12, No. 8 (140) January 8, 1968 Toronto — 10 Cents

Seek to End Campus Complicity

Students Plan Anti-War Strategy

by Gary Porter

TORONTO — A campaign to fight campus complicity in the Vietnam war was mapped out by student activists at a conference here during the holiday season. 120 participants from more than 20 campuses and several high schools from Halifax to Vancouver met at the University of Toronto on December 28 and 29 in an Assembly called by the Student Association to End the War in Vietnam.

The Assembly also voted to mobilize a Canada-wide day of protest on February 9 centered on the theme, Drive the Warmakers Off Our Campuses.

Among the guest speakers at the Assembly was Laurier Lapierre, McGill professor and a federal vice-president of the New Democratic Party.

On the first day of the conference, an American, Syd Stapleton, a leader of the Student Mobilization Committee which initiated the massive April 15 and October 21

demonstrations in the U.S., described the progress and tremendous perspectives for the powerful anti-Vietnam war movement south of the border. Stapleton said that a February conference of the SMC would be considering proposals for a student strike with the projected dates of April 10 to 20. He predicted this action would meet a favorable response from students around the world.

Mass Movement

The Assembly dealt with a number of key questions facing the Canadian student anti-war movement. It reaffirmed the necessity and the perspective for building a mass movement against the war on the campuses, a movement capable of mobilizing thousands of youth unaffiliated to any existing political tendency or belief, but who are being radicalized by the Vietnam issue.

In their campaign to drive the warmakers off the campus, the students look to support from other "student power" leaders. As one participant at the assembly put it, "If we are serious about student power at the university level, we cannot tolerate the presence of war manufacturers and industry spokesmen on our Boards of Governors. The warmakers have no right to commission research for the war using our laboratories, or use campus facilities to recruit students into their factories and offices to do their dirty work. The first obligation of student power activists is to fight to end campus complicity."

Many of the conference participants were leaders in the recent sit-ins and protests against campus recruitment by such corporations as Dow Chemical, makers of napalm. They voted unanimously to step up this campaign.

Demonstration

A highlight of the conference was a militant demonstration by the students against the downtown Toronto offices of Canadian Industries Ltd. CIL produces explosives for use in Vietnam.

Although the February 9th protest will be the focal point of student anti-war activity in the next period, the assembly also discussed other means to build the movement. A major action is expected to develop around the Ottawa leadership convention of the Liberal party on April 6 weekend, where Canada's next prime minister will be named. One leadership aspirant, Transport minister Paul Hellyer, recently tried to tell U of T students that they were responsible for campus Vietnam complicity because "part of their education is being paid for by it." Student activists are eager to let Hellyer and his co-thinkers know that they want no part of the war, that the real responsibility lies not with the students but with the

(See page 2)



photo by Ken Wolfson

GUEST SPEAKER. Laurier Lapierre, federal vice-president of the NDP, addresses the Student Assembly to End the War in Vietnam. Seated at right is Marlie Ritchie of U of T Committee to End the War.

Student Rally

(continued from page 1)

Liberal leadership, the government of this country.

The Assembly closed by electing a leadership to carry on the increasing workload of the growing Student Association to End the War in Vietnam. Chris Thurrott (Dalhousie) and Mary Bronski (Edmonton) were elected Eastern and Western Regional Organizers, respectively. Among those elected to the Toronto-based Working Committee were Myrna Wood, editor of the New Left Committee Bulletin; Marlie Ritchie of the University of Toronto CEWV; and Bill Johnson of the U of T Independent Socialist Club. The past chairman of the Student Association, Joe Young, was unanimously re-elected to that position.

Verdict of War Crimes Tribunal**U.S. Guilty of Genocide**

by Dick Fidler

The second session of the International War Crimes Tribunal, held at Roskilde, Denmark, from Nov. 20 to Dec. 1, found the United States government guilty of a series of war crimes in Vietnam, including genocide, the use of weapons banned by international agreement, maltreatment and killing of prisoners, and violence against and forced movement of prisoners.

The verdict of this citizens' "court" composed of eminent philosophers, mathematicians, and peace activists, followed deposition of a mass of testimony gathered by the Tribunal's investigating teams and eyewitnesses, including American GIs. Their gruesome indictment of America's war of aggression in South East Asia proved beyond doubt that U.S. imperialism is prepared to exterminate the entire population of Vietnam — north or south, U.S.-, NLF-, or Viet-Minh-controlled — in its attempt to defeat the Vietnamese revolution.

Surprise Appearance

One surprise at the hearings was the voluntary, unexpected appearance of Dr. Erich Wulff, member of a West German medical aid team at Hue, in the south, whose colleagues had delegated him to testify before the tribunal. Wulff told of GIs and even generals who "hunted" liberation fighters from helicopters; they would shoot all around a cornered suspect in a rice paddy, "playing with him like a cat plays with a mouse" before gunning him down. "Whether the tiny ant-like figure running for its life in the field below is a Viet Cong, or some terrified peasant, God alone knows. It really does not matter in the end, because every dead Vietnamese is a Viet Cong."

Wulff's testimony was backed by American soldiers who confessed to committing atrocities against captured prisoners and civilians. Former U.S. Army interrogator Peter Martinsen, told the tribunal he had tortured "hundreds" in Vietnam during his eight-month tour of duty. David Thuck, a Black soldier of the 33rd infantry division, related how he had received orders not to return to camp with prisoners, and had thrown two prisoners out of a helicopter at an altitude of 2,000 feet.

Former Special Forces Sgt. Donald Duncan described the horrendous weaponry the U.S. is employing, including bullets that "can break all the bones" in a man's body.

Generalized Policy

These horrors are clearly not just the acts of individual soldiers, brutalized by the battlefield, but con-



WITNESS. Former 'Green Beret' Sergeant Donald Duncan testifying at the International War Crimes Tribunal about U.S. Special Forces plans for repression of popular revolutions. Tribunal members in

right foreground are Simone de Beauvoir, Jean-Paul Sartre, Vladimir Dedijer, and Prof. Laurent Schwartz.

scious, generalized policy of the U.S. armed forces.

"We were told that if they had slanted eyes and yellow skin, they were Vietnamese, and that all Vietnamese belonged to the Viet Cong, and that the Viet Cong had to be exterminated."

"During mop-up operations we would enter a village and shoot everybody."

One of the tribunal's Enquiry Commissions had travelled in the NLF-controlled territories of south Vietnam. It gathered 373 handwritten testimonies from Vietnamese. French film producer Roger Pic reported on a "cleared zone", that is, an area which U.S. officials have declared totally "Vietcong" where "all signs of life must be extinguished systematically."

"During those three weeks, we have not seen a single hamlet, a single house which was spared by bombings or rakkings . . .

"Civilians are now forced to lie in hiding in the forests. They build miserable huts, well hidden in the wilderness. Each family has dug an underground shelter; they live like primitive men to avoid being located. . .

"The least sign of life located by the (U.S.) reconnaissance planes is immediately followed by an attack of fighter-bombers which fire rockets, drop fragmentation bombs, napalm and phosphorous bombs. We have often seen in the undergrowth 200 meters round a huge amount of aluminum fragments from rockets, bomb casings, pineapple bombs . . ."

Non-Military Objectives

Other investigating teams travelled throughout north Vietnam. They revealed that the massive bombing raids being carried out daily by the Americans are by no means confined to "military" objectives: their main aim is to terrorize the entire population, to break the determination of the Vietnamese to resist the onslaught of imperialism. For example, the testimony of the well-known French intellectual, Gerard Chaliand, who travelled extensively in the province of Thai-Binh.

This exclusively agricultural prov-

U.S. 'Authority' a Fraud

President Johnson has always cited a resolution by the U.S. Congress in August 1964, as proof of his "authority" to carry the war into north Vietnam. The resolution was passed in an orgy of patriotic fury following Administration and Pentagon charges that two U.S. destroyers had been attacked in the Bay of Tonkin by north Vietnamese torpedo boats. It authorized the president to take "all necessary measures to prevent further aggression and to assist in defence of south Vietnam's freedom."

Now the Senate has released closed-door testimony by Assistant Secretary of State William Bundy revealing that the draft of the resolution was prepared in advance of the August '64 "attack" as "a matter of normal contingency plan-

ning".

And last summer, a team of Associated Press reporters interviewing many of the officers and men who were aboard the two destroyers, the Maddox and Turner Joy, at the time of the alleged incidents, found wildly conflicting reports on what had happened. Even the Maddox captain admitted he "was becoming less and less convinced that night that somebody was there." The Pentagon has never released the photos it claims to possess of the alleged incident.

Congressional critics of the war like Senator Fulbright voted for the Tonkin resolution, but have since said they were "misled" at every subsequent step-up in the war. It now appears they were "misled" even then.

ince, relates Chaliand, "is a zone comparatively seldom bombed. Nevertheless, the American air forces have attacked the province 230 times from 1965 to the end of 1966, and, again according to the local authorities, 491 times in 1967, up to the end of the month of October. Its capital, which was bombed in 1966, is almost totally destroyed, as I was able to confirm. The dykes, which are of vital importance in the (Tonkin) Delta, to the extent that they are a protection against flooding and a safe-guard against drought, have been attacked forty times, while one-third of all the bombing has, to a greater or lesser extent, affected the civilian population."

With this shocking testimony before it, the tribunal concluded unanimously that, even if the United

States government did not openly affirm mass destruction of the Vietnamese as part of its policy, this was the inevitable result of U.S. attempts to block the advance of the Vietnamese revolution. As Bertrand Russell pointed out in his opening statement to the tribunal, "Men who have known only war, injustice and suffering can make no compromise, for they possess nothing to concede. . . Each must be exterminated if America's will is to prevail." Because of its actions, and not necessarily its "intent," the U.S. is guilty of genocide.

On the basis of the evidence placed before the tribunal, verdicts of guilty were also brought in against Thailand and the Philippines as accessories to the American aggression. Last May, the tribunal's first session found Australia, New Zealand, and South Korea guilty of similar complicity.

The future of the tribunal is uncertain at present. However, in an interview with the Cuban newspaper *Granma*, which has given wide coverage and support to the tribunal, Jean-Paul Sartre said that, in his view, "it must be ready to

P.1 ←

meet again as long as the war in Vietnam continues — that is, until the Vietnamese obtain victory."

Escalation

Future hearings of the tribunal, if such take place, might do well to consider the role of other U.S. allies, such as Canada. By any definition, the Pearson government is an accomplice in the U.S. genocidal policies in Vietnam. As the Johnson administration prepares for a final desperate effort to win the war before the elections this year, there is mounting fear in world capitals that the U.S. will expand its battlefield activity into neighbouring Cambodia and Laos, ostensibly in "pursuit" of Vietnamese liberation fighters. But Pearson has already offered Canada's services on the International Control Commission to publicize guerrilla troop movements, and thus provide Johnson with a pretext for stepping up his aggression still further.

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\$140 - Jan. 8, 1968

End Canada's Vietnam Complicity - Sask. NDP

The 535 delegates to the recent annual convention of the Saskatchewan NDP, meeting in Saskatoon, Nov. 23-25, adopted the following resolution on Vietnam.

"Whereas the people of Vietnam have been fighting for the simplest human rights for at least 25 years,

"And whereas the presence of 500,000 American soldiers in South Vietnam constitutes the major obstacle to the Vietnamese attaining these rights,

"And whereas the Canadian government supports and aids this totally unjust American intervention with diplomatic, moral, and material support,

"And whereas the danger of thermo-nuclear war grows imminent;

"Therefore be it resolved that the New Democratic Party demand an immediate end to Canadian complicity in the Vietnam war, an immediate cessation of sales of war material to the U.S. and, more important, that the Canadian government speak out clearly to disassociate itself from American policy in Vietnam.

ate itself from American policy in Vietnam.

"And be it further resolved that the New Democratic Party call for immediate and unconditional cessation of bombing and use of napalm and white phosphorous, followed by complete withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam and a settlement based upon the principle of self-determination for all the Vietnamese people.

"And be it further resolved that we direct our National Executive and our federal M.P.s to actively advance this policy."

This resolution, coming from a provincial section with 33,500 full members, marks the first time that a major section of the NDP has unequivocally placed responsibility for the Vietnam war where it belongs, on U.S. imperialism, and defined without ambiguity the role of the Canadian government. It is to be hoped that the party's leading spokesmen will respond to this directive and end their scandalous silence on Vietnam.



THE WORKERS VANGUARD

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CHALLENGES CANDIDATE ON VIETNAM. University of Toronto student Robert Fairley denounces Transport Minister Paul Hellyer for telling U of T students not to oppose the war in Vietnam because their educations are being paid by it. Fairley's angry attack shocked the crowd of Liberals at the kick-off rally for the former Defense Minister's campaign to become Liberal party leader and Prime Minister. When the embarrassed Hellyer claimed it proved the "democratic nature of the Liberal party" to permit a person who did not agree with the meeting's sponsors to have a say, Fairley grabbed a microphone and revealed that the chairman "just called me a rotten bastard for speaking out."

Hellyer declined to give a direct answer to U of T student Marlie Ritchie's question: "Would your government demand the withdrawal of the United States from Vietnam?"

Outside the hotel where the meeting took place, demonstrators from Toronto's anti-war groups marched and chanted "Hellyer, Martin, LBJ, How many kids did you kill today?"

The demonstration marked the opening shot in the campaign initiated by last month's Assembly of anti-war students from across Canada to challenge all the Liberal leadership candidates to reverse the present government's complicity in the war. It is hoped the campaign will climax in an impressive anti-war demonstration at the Liberal convention in Ottawa on April 6, focusing attention on the Liberal government's role in Vietnam.

U.S. Prepares New Escalation of War

by Dick Fidler

Jan. 16—A new and major escalation of the Vietnam war looms as President Johnson prepares to give the Pentagon the green light to extend the U.S. ground war into the neighbouring countries of Laos and Cambodia.

The Washington Post, which reported Dec. 20 that "sources in Washington say that the decision to move into Cambodia is all but made," has described the projected Pentagon strategy:

"It would start with officially authorized hot pursuit across the borders of both nations, followed by patrols and thrusts at Viet Cong sanctuaries, succeeded by the establishment of anti-Communist base camps in both nations."

Escalation

Already the United States has close to 40,000 "advisers" stationed in Thailand. Some have been involved in clashes with Thai guerrillas. The ominous significance of U.S. troop deployments in countries neighbouring Vietnam is readily obvious: three years ago, just prior to the massive military buildups, there

were only 25,000 "advisers" in Vietnam. And the Toronto Star's Robert Reguly reported only last summer that U.S. Special Forces have in fact been operating in Cambodia for at least two years on ambush missions.

Johnson's envoy Chester Bowles, who is rounding up support for the plan in Cambodia and India, claims, of course, that "hot pursuit is not our intention and should never be necessary." Instead, the Washington Post reports, the plan is to use south Vietnamese troops to make the first public breach of the border by pursuing the NLF into neutral Cambodia. American commanders will use this as a pretext to reinforce them with U.S. troops.

Pearson Enthusiastic

As a further pretext for violating Cambodia's territorial integrity, the United States is trying to drum up support for strengthening the International Control Commission, to police the borders and provide "evidence" of north Vietnamese and NLF "invasions" of Vietnam's

neighbours. Canada's Prime Minister Pearson, who despite all the evidence claims he "knows the Americans are anxious to avoid having the war escalate territorially," came from a Washington dinner with State Secretary Rusk on Dec. 28 to enthusiastically offer his government's cooperation as one of the three ICC members. But Pearson made it clear he already accepted the American story. "I think we should recall that for some years there has been infiltration down the Ho Chi Minh Trail," through Laos and Cambodia into south Vietnam, he said, and went on to praise American "restraint."

Grave Danger

Cambodian Prince Sihanouk has long ridiculed the idea that the north Vietnamese could be construed as "aggressors in their own country," as he put it in a protest note to the State Department on Dec. 24. Under U.S. pressure he has now backed down, and promised to allow the entry of American troops. There can be no doubt, however, that U.S. military incursions into Cambodia are a giant step toward turning the Vietnam aggression into a continental southeast Asia war which could involve

China, and ultimately bring on a third world war.

And Hanson W. Baldwin, military correspondent for the *New York Times*, has recently revealed how Washington plans to escalate the war inside south Vietnam:

"Major increases in United States and allied strength have commenced, and United States plans contemplate search and destroy sweeps — already starting — into the most important sanctuary and base areas in south Vietnam. . . ."

Casualties

What's behind the new escalation? This is now the fourth year of major U.S. troop commitment to Vietnam. U.S. forces are scheduled to rise to 525,000, and there are over 800,000 soldiers in the Saigon and "allied" armies. American casualties include over 15,000 killed and over 100,000 wounded. South Vietnamese civilian casualties exceed 100,000 a year.

Meanwhile, "government analysts," according to the *New York Times* of Dec. 19, estimate "enemy military and political manpower" at from 418,000 to 483,000, much higher than the figure reported in 1966. "In terms of destroying the

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Viet War Escalates

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enemy's structure of power," say these analysts, "we are farther away from our goal than we thought we were last year. The more we find out, the worse it looks. . ."

Perhaps even more significant is the complete failure of American attempts to "win the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese people." When R. W. Apple, Jr., of the *New York Times* wrote a lengthy analysis of the "pacification" of the Mekong Delta, which contains over one-third of the south Vietnam population, he could find only one district in one out of 11 provinces in the Delta region which had been successfully "pacified"!

Stalemate

The U.S. intervention has changed the situation to this extent: it has prevented the outright military defeat of the Saigon government. The entrenchment of U.S. forces in certain areas forestalls the likelihood of an all-out military victory by the revolutionary guerrillas in the near future. But, despite all the promises and hopes of Johnson and his generals, it is also highly unlikely the U.S. can break out of these very limited zones of control, even with greatly expanded troop commitments. Thus prowar publications like *Newsweek* and the *New York Times* feel the war will be "protracted" at best.

A protracted stalemate, however, is just what Johnson does not want and cannot afford in this election year. As R. W. Apple of the *Times* reported January 1:

"U.S. officials at almost all levels, both in Saigon and in the provinces, are reported to be under steadily increasing pressure from Washington to produce convincing evidence of progress in the next few months. . .

"I was in a briefing the other day," a middle-level civilian said, "and the man briefing us came out and said it: an election year is about to begin. And the people we work for are in the business of relecting President Johnson in November."

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Continued resistance by the Vietnamese liberation fighters, coupled with a corresponding growth of the American and international anti-war movement, make it unlikely that the fifth year of Johnson's war will bring him any nearer to resolving his dilemma than did the previous four years.

U.S. Gas Kills -Can. Doctor

Charges by a Canadian doctor have thrown new light on the "common, non-lethal riot control gases" the U.S. Defense Department claims it is using in Vietnam.

Dr. Alje Vennema, director of the Canadian government's medical mission in Vietnam said in a letter to a U.S. university professor that "some of the gases used in the field not only can cripple and kill but actually have done so."

"During the past three years," Vennema wrote, "I have examined and treated a number of patients — men, women and children — who had been exposed to a type of war gas the name of which I do not know. The type of gas makes one quite sick when one touches the patients or inhales the breath from their lungs. After contact with them for more than three minutes, one has to leave the room in order not to get it."

Dr. Vennema says the victims he treated appeared to have symptoms "similar to those that I have seen in veterans from the First World War treated at Queen Mary Veterans Hospital in Montreal. The only difference between the cases was that these Vietnamese patients were more acutely ill."

He cited seven cases he had treated since last June, including a child of six who had died. Dr. Vennema estimates that the mortality rate among stricken adults is about 10 percent and among children about 90 percent.

Despite the presence in south Vietnam of 59 Canadian officials as observers for the International Control Commission, the Canadian government claimed Dr. Vennema's charges came as a "surprise" to it. Apparently, none of these officials, who are supposedly in Vietnam to report violations of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, had ever thought to report on the toxic gas victims the doctor says he has been treating for three years.

Is it possible they stopped listening to Dr. Vennema last summer when he told a *Toronto Star* reporter: "The Americans can't win. If I had my way, the Americans would pull out by 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. No, they should leave right away."

THE WORKERS VANGUARD

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Toronto — 10 Cents

U.S. - Korea Crisis: Gunboat Diplomacy

by Dick Fidler

Washington's hysterical reaction to the seizure of its spy ship, the Pueblo, by the People's Republic of Korea, has underscored the danger that U.S. imperialism has created not only in Vietnam, but throughout the whole of Asia.

A Washington dispatch in the *New York Times* on Jan. 23 said there is "no doubt" that the U.S. ship was "trying to pinpoint the sites of key radio and radar stations in north Korea," to help American engineers "design jamming devices and other electronic counter-measures to cripple enemy radar in the event of combat." So thorough is the eavesdropping that UN Ambassador Goldberg presented texts of messages between the north Korean ships and shore — after the Pueblo was seized and her monitoring tapes silenced.

With inimitable arrogance, however, Congressmen and the administration labeled the Korean response to the provocation an "act of war" — as if the U.S. has the right to send spy ships into the waters of any country any time it wishes. To "rescue" the ship's 83 crewmen, President Johnson recalled 14,900 air force and navy reservists to active duty, and sent a task force including the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise steaming into the Sea of Japan. For a while, the world seemed to hover at the brink of another Asian war, possibly a world war.

State Department allegations that the ship was seized in international waters, outside north Korea's 12 mile territorial limit, have inspired understandable scepticism in many quarters. It is hard to forget similar instances — the U2 incident, the sinking of the Pueblo's sister ship, the *Liberty*, in the Mediterranean during the mid-east war last June,

the Bay of Pigs invasion — when Washington's original story turned out to be somewhat less than candid.

In the carpeted corridors of the United Nations, where they are more inclined to take a sympathetic view of the U.S. plight, American diplomats were trying to save the country's face by persuading the Soviet Union to exert pressure on the Koreans to return the ship. Even Ambassador Goldberg was privately admitting that the United States had probably violated Korea's territorial limits. As Robert Reguly of the *Toronto Star* described it:

"The argument being impressed upon Russia is that north Korea has played foul in the long-standing gentlemen's agreement on spy ships. Up to now, when a Soviet or American ship has intruded in each other's territorial waters, the vessels were merely escorted back outside the line."

And how did the Canadian government react to the crisis? After some hesitation, External Affairs Minister Martin declared he accepted the U.S. version of the facts. Instead of bending every effort to prevent Johnson and his Strange-love cronies from plunging us into nuclear annihilation, Canada's diplomatic efforts at the UN were devoted to finding a way to return the U.S. spy ship to its former owners!

Even more disgusting, considering its source, was the conduct of T. C. Douglas and the New Democratic MP's, who never once urged the government to speak out against the American saber-rattling, but instead made it clear they were willing to accept the U.S. charge of Korean aggression. Douglas' only concern appeared to be over whether the "aggression" was directed against the United States alone, or consti-

tuted a violation of the armistice agreement of 1953 challenging "the principles of the United Nations."

Meaning of Crisis

There has been much speculation as to the meaning of the crisis. The seizure of the ship comes at a time when the south Korean revolutionary guerrillas are stepping up their activity. Does it, then, signify the opening of a second front by the Koreans — the creation of a "second Vietnam," to stretch south Korean and U.S. military strength, and take some of the pressure off hard-pressed north Vietnam? (This consideration prompted the reactionary *Edmonton Journal* to come out for U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, to avoid "constant harrassment in other areas" of the world "of greater importance.") Or is it rather a crude attempt by the Johnson administration to turn attention away from its recent invasions of Laos and Cambodia as it escalates the Vietnam war another notch? Was the Pueblo's provocation designed to provide an excuse for calling up further forces for use on the main front, Vietnam?

Whatever the case, the extent of the United States' present involvement in Vietnam cuts across any desires it might cherish to resume its attempts of the 1950's to crush the Korean revolution and further prepare an attack against China. Thus Johnson has taken his troubles to the United Nations for the time being.

But the danger is by no means over. All those opposed to the war in Vietnam must raise their voice against the threatening talk of "war" going on in Washington, and demand that the U.S. stop all provocative spy raids on north Korea and withdraw its troops from south Korea.

End ICC Role - Feinberg

Canada's role in the International Control Commission should be abolished, says Rabbi Abraham Feinberg. The well-known peace activist told a group of students at McGill University on Jan. 22 that Canadian participation in the ICC is "fat, flabby and futile."

Referring to his visit to north Vietnam last year, Rabbi Feinberg said the Canadian ICC team was generally regarded as pro-American and remote from the Vietnamese people.

"The Canadian members seemed to me to have an Anglo-Saxon superiority complex in their attitude to the Vietnamese and to colored races in general."

The rabbi said the Canadian contingent acts in defense of the U.S. position and works to "shore up" the U.S. argument for intervention.

The ICC was set up in 1954 to report violations of the Geneva Accords, which prohibited foreign military bases in Vietnam. The United States now has over 115 such bases in south Vietnam, and during the last four years has thrown over 500,000 troops into the country. Yet, when External Affairs Minister Martin was asked by a member of the audience at a Toronto Liberal meeting Jan. 25 what Canada had done to report this violation of the Accords, he could only refer to a majority ICC report of 1962 which "blamed both sides."

Liberal Candidates Challenged on Gov't Vietnam Complicity

by John Riddell

Nine candidates are off and running for the Liberal party leadership, and already they are being confronted with a series of demonstrations challenging them to break with the Liberal government's policies of complicity in the Vietnam war.

Over 75 chanting demonstrators made External Affairs Minister Paul Martin walk the plank in Toronto on Jan. 25. As the chants of "Withdraw U.S. Troops" shook the newly renovated St. Lawrence Hall, Martin was forced to sneak over a ditch on a workman's plank and scuttle in a side door. The meeting was one of a series featuring the various candidates, at which local community committees to end the war are planning regular demonstrations.

Inside, Martin was repeatedly challenged to tell the U.S. to get out of Vietnam. He evaded all attempts to get a clear answer, but did state frankly that the purpose of his "halt the bombing" call was to put the onus for continuation of the war on the north Vietnamese.

One candidate, Eric Kierans, is apparently sufficiently impressed with the strength of anti-war sentiment in this country to have judged the time right for an attack on the Liberal government's "complicity" in the war. Kierans, a millionaire and former Montreal Stock Exchange president, made his big business allegiance very clear early in the game when he called for a postponement of the federal medicare program. But at the previous meeting in the St. Lawrence Hall series, on Jan. 18, the pointed questioning of a number of anti-war activists drew from him the statements:

"I find it contradictory that we should make speeches demanding a halt to the bombing, and at the same time fuel those bombs . . . The Vietnamese people have the right to self-determination in their homeland."

"U.S. intervention isn't serving any useful purpose. They shouldn't

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FREEDOM FIGHTERS. Guerrillas of south Vietnam's National Liberation Front pursuing the enemy on swampy lands. NLF's massive offensive in the cities is smashing American military's hopes for significant U.S. victory this year.

...Liberals Assailed



THE EVIDENCE. Canadian and Indian officers on the International Control Commission examine charred body of Vietnamese civilian burned to death by U.S. napalm. Despite overwhelming evidence, the Canadian ICC delegation has never reported, let alone protested, American atrocities and aggression in Vietnam.

(continued from page 1)
be there."

Kierans' anti-war statements were generally regarded as an example of his "maverick politics." He is an outsider in the leadership race, it seems, and his views on Vietnam do not represent the views of any substantial wing of the Liberal party.

The main contenders have made their support for the government's Vietnam policy clear. Mitchell Sharp presented his position on Vietnam very simply Jan. 18: "very similar to that of the prime minister and Mr. Martin."

Agriculture Minister J. J. Greene was frank at the Liberal's Western Policy Conference. He said he had no disagreement with U.S. Vietnam policy: "When your neighbor's in trouble you don't rub salt in his wounds."

Paul Hellyer, under fire from student anti-war demonstrators at his Toronto rally Jan. 11, declared he was a "dove" in Vietnam — but only insofar as he favored a negotiated settlement.

And Paul Martin reiterated on Jan. 20 that the Canadian government is not developing a policy of opposing the United States over Vietnam. Our duty, he went on, is

to be a "collaborator" with all countries — but particularly with the United States.

Yet the success of recent demonstrations shows the great power of the anti-war movement's challenge to the candidates for prime minister to break with present government policy and call, as Kierans has done, for the U.S. to withdraw from Vietnam. The glare of publicity on the leadership race affords an excellent opportunity to demonstrate the real nature of Canada's complicity in Vietnam, and mobilize broad forces for a change in government policy.

Ambitious plans are in preparation. In Winnipeg, where 35 demonstrators picketed the Western Liberal Policy Conference, a "Vietnam Weekend" is planned for Feb. 24-25. A "February 9 Demonstration Committee," representing nearly all Toronto area anti-war groups, has called a demonstration at the Ontario Liberal convention on that date.

The Student Association to End the War in Vietnam has called a regional conference of anti-war organizations and individuals in Ontario and Quebec for Feb. 25, to plan an action at the Liberal leadership convention itself in Ottawa April 4-6.



THE LONG WAIT. U.S. Marines dug in at Khe Sanh, as they await anticipated attack from Vietnamese liberation forces.

New Stage in the Vietnam Revolution

by Dick Fidler

The massive National Liberation Front offensive against most of the occupied cities of south Vietnam, which began January 30 and is still going on, has opened a new stage in the Vietnamese revolution.

The simultaneous lightning attacks launched by the freedom fighters with such skill, audacity and outstanding courage against at least 30 of the country's 44 provincial capitals as well as uncounted smaller towns, airfields and military bases, shocked American military and political leaders.

For the men who guide the destinies of the world's mightiest military power, the "facts of life about the war," as the *New York Times* put it, "have finally been made unmistakably clear."

Results

Despite the United States' massive human and material intervention — 500,000 troops, \$30 billion per year — the revolutionary forces have demonstrated that they can challenge U.S. and Saigon armies for control of practically every square inch of the land.

The bombing of north Vietnam — one million tons of bombs, 1,000 airmen killed or captured — has failed completely in its objectives. The influential *Times* points out: "As the bombing has increased, so have the determination and strength of the enemy forces; and so have American casualties."

One week before the NLF offensive, a U.S. official in Saigon issued a table showing that 66.9 percent of the country's population of 17 million was "relatively secure" from the NLF, who, it was claimed, "controlled" only 16.6 percent of the people. Now, with whole sections of all the major cities and towns occu-

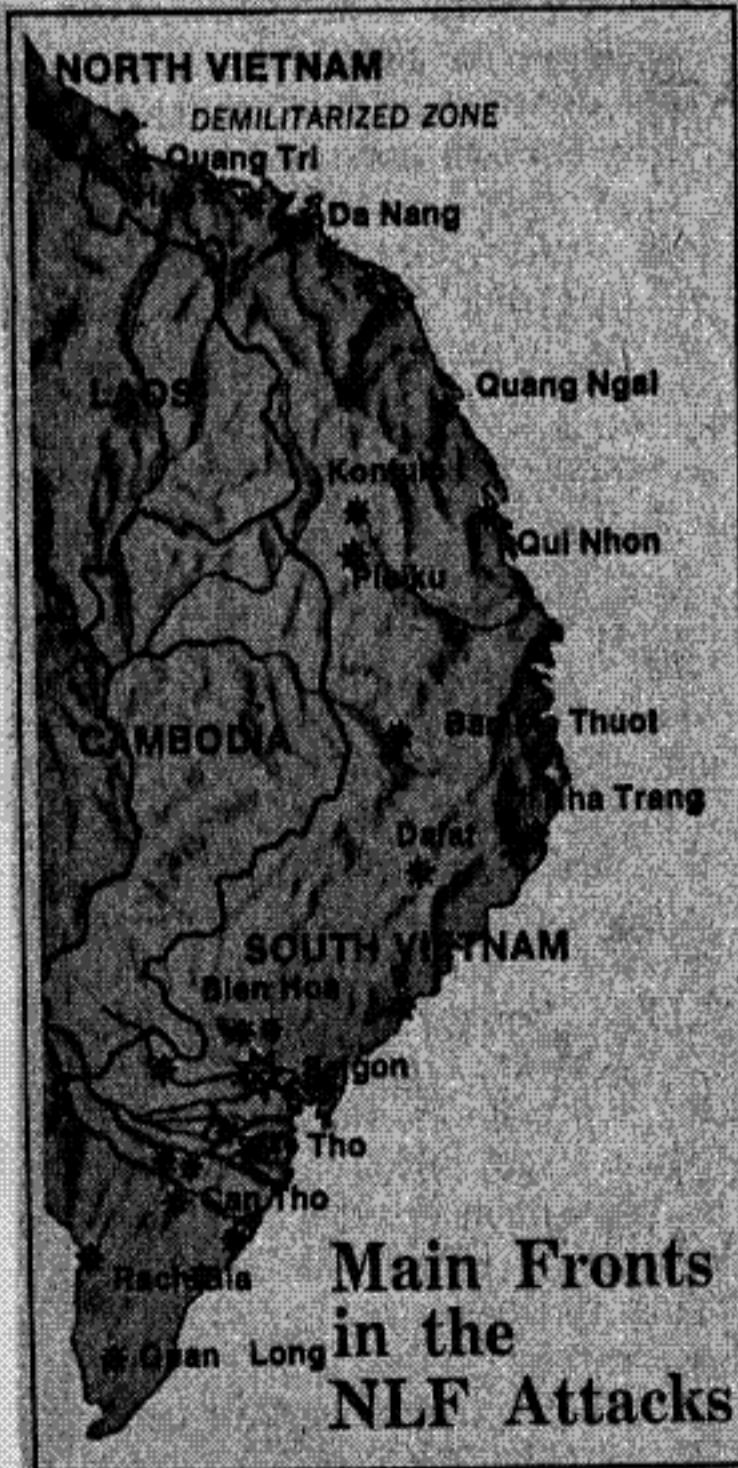
pied by the NLF forces supported by a sympathetic local populace, it is crystal clear that the only "pacified" areas in south Vietnam are those actually held down by U.S. troops.

Militarily, the United States has been outmaneuvered. The pundits are confused: does the new offensive represent a "last gasp" or is it an attempt at a "breakthrough" which, if it fails, will be followed by a retreat back to the jungles and the border?

"Neither of these explanations satisfies Washington," writes columnist James Reston in the *New York Times*. "The dramatic events of the last few days have given it the feeling of dealing with something wholly alien and inexplicable and therefore with forces entirely unpredictable."

What the Washington strategists have left out of their calculations is that the logic of war — according to which the Vietnamese should

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Main Fronts
in the
NLF Attacks

U.S. Losing the War

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have been smashed long ago — tends to pass over into the logic of revolution, which supersedes war. This applies all the more to Vietnam where U.S. intervention was intervention in a deep-going *civil war*.

The major significance of the new Vietnamese offensive lies not so much in the spectacular military advances, sweeping and impressive as they are, but rather in the altered political nature of the situation in Vietnam.

The revolutionary appeal broadcast just a few hours before the NLF attacks over Liberation Radio in south Vietnam, announces an all-out struggle for political power:

"The revolution we waited and yearned for has broken out . . .

". . . We must set up at once a revolutionary government, build various revolutionary armed forces and various patriotic organizations, punish and arrest all the cruel lackeys of the Thieu-Ky clique and foreign nations, and help the revolutionary armed forces fulfill their duties . . ."

The main brunt of the NLF offensive has been directed against the puppet forces of the south Vietnamese regime, with only supplementary attacks against airfields and helicopter pads to slow the move-



'Everything's Okay — They Never Reached the Mimeograph Machine'

ment of U.S. reinforcements. The meaning of this is clear. If the south Vietnamese forces are dealt a staggering body blow; if sectors of them begin to pass over in mass along with their arms to the NLF side, the latter's battle losses (which in any case have been grossly exaggerated by the allied military's "body counts") are quickly recuperated, and the U.S. position made even more untenable, both politi-

ally and militarily.

Thus, for the first time in the war, the guerrillas have appealed directly to the soldiers of the Saigon armies occupying the cities to come over to the side of revolution.

The Feb. 7 *New York Post* reports that a Hanoi Radio broadcast made by the NLF command says that Saigon troops in 169 posts had defected to the NLF by that date. François Pelou, writing from Saigon in Montreal's *Le Devoir*, tells of instances of government soldiers refusing to fire in battles in Saigon and the neighbouring Delta region. Equally significant, he relates that American intelligence now knows "the majority of the population was aware of the Vietcong preparations for the offensive, but no one talked."

The American military, formerly restricted to non-urban areas, has been forced to assume the major responsibility for dislodging the revolutionaries from the cities. The new "pacification" is that of Ben Tre, the village "it became necessary to destroy" in order "to save," where napalm and anti-personnel bombs were dropped on the whole population without discrimination, leaving over a thousand dead. As we write, napalm and gas are being used to dislodge the guerrilla forces from Hué, whole sections of which are being levelled to the ground in attacks which can only be compared to the Nazi destruction of Warsaw during the second world war. Genocide is imperialism's only answer to a revolution with such obvious support.

While the fighting has died down in some places, and the first phase of the new NLF offensive appears to be ended, the puppet regime can boast of no victories. Fighting is flaring up again in new areas. At Khe Sanh, 5,000 U.S. Marines await what might turn out to be a decisive battle in the war. Fearing a repetition of Dien Bien Phu, Johnson is reputed to have demanded pledges in writing from the top military brass that Khe Sanh can be defended. Scapegoats may be necessary in an election year.

But whatever the military outcome, the lesson of Vietnam is clear. The former U.S. ambassador to Japan, Edwin O. Reischauer, a supporter of the war, has summed up the deception which is growing among leading U.S. circles: "We have lost this war in terms of what was our original objective, and that was to prove that so-called wars of national liberation do not pay and that we can stop them. We obviously cannot."

Feb. 9 Actions Across the Country

Protest Viet War

by Harry Stone

Recent demonstrations and rallies have continued the Canadian campaign against the Vietnam war, and pointed the way to a confrontation with the Liberal party and government in Ottawa April 4 to 6.

In Toronto, 300 persons from nearly all the Toronto-area anti-war forces demonstrated Feb. 9 outside the Ontario Liberal convention in sub-zero weather. Their placards scored the Liberal party and federal leadership candidates for their criminal complicity in the war. The demonstration ended with the chanting of "On to Ottawa" — to the Liberal leadership convention in April.

The demonstration coincided with the Student Day of Protest. At York University and the University of Toronto, there were debates and rallies, with 200 students participating in each.

In Edmonton a Vietnam teach-in sponsored by the University of Alberta Vietnam Action Committee, the New Democratic Youth, the Edmonton Young Socialists and the Student Christian Movement, held two successful days of activity. On Feb. 8, in a public debate before many hundreds of students, Peter Boothroyd, president of the Graduate Students Association, argued against the Students Union president that students and students councils should support and participate in the anti-war movement. This, the biggest "happening" at the U of A campus in years, was followed the next night by a Vietnam film showing which drew over 350 persons.

A four-hour teach-in on Vietnam and the University at Ottawa's Carleton University attracted over 200 students. It was chaired by Brenda Dineen, chairman of the Carleton CEWV.

In Vancouver, an anti-war rally at the University of British Columbia on Feb. 9 drew 500 students, with contingents from Simon Fraser

University and Vancouver City College. The previous week, demonstrations greeted Liberal leadership aspirants Paul Martin and Paul Hellyer, challenging them to reverse the Liberal government's complicity in the war.

On January 26, students at SFU voted 570 to 99 in favor of withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam, in a plebiscite conducted along with two student council elections. They also voted by large majorities in favor of the Canadian government stopping shipment of military equipment to the United States and against Canada's present policy on the war, and Canadian endorsement of U.S. actions in Vietnam.

In Montreal, demonstrators marched through the downtown area on Feb. 1 to protest the U.S. threats against north Korea, and to warn against possible Canadian involvement there. (Canadian troops participated in the United Nations-sponsored imperialist intervention in the last Korean war.) On Feb. 13, several hundred McGill students demonstrated at the Placement Service office to protest campus recruiting by war manufacturer Hawker-Siddeley corporation.

The Student Association to End the War in Vietnam has issued a call for a regional conference of anti-war organizations and individuals in Ontario and Quebec. The call states:

"The steps now being taken to escalate U.S. aggression into Laos and Cambodia, combined with a series of dramatic revelations of the extent of Canadian complicity, and the news of the struggles now raging in the heart of the south Vietnamese cities, have once more brought Vietnam into clear focus as the center of public debate. The present Liberal leadership contest has posed the question dramatically — what will be the Vietnam policy of the future prime minister. The anti-war movement has the power to make its strength felt through broad mobilization, and to make its voice heard across the country..."

The conference, now expected to be held March 3, will consider the various possibilities for a spring action. SAEWV has suggested the next major mobilization be held at the Liberal leadership convention in Ottawa on April 4 to 6.

NDP Riding Against War

Sixty members of the New Democratic Party attending a meeting of the Toronto High Park riding association on Feb. 12 voted to endorse the resolution on Vietnam passed by the recent annual convention of the Saskatchewan provincial section.

The resolution demands an immediate end to the Canadian government's "diplomatic, moral and material complicity" in the war, and calls for "complete withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam and a settlement based upon the principle of self-determination for all the Vietnamese people." It also directs the federal M.P.'s and executive to "actively advance this policy."

The High Park motion passed with only one dissenting vote.

A copy is being sent to the federal NDP parliamentary caucus.

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Pearson's Answer to 'Two, Three Vietnams'

The daily press had a lot of fun with that story about Canadian troops on a mock 10-day guerrilla-fighting expedition in Puerto Rico.

Take the "scenario" for instance. A not unlikely story. Puerto Rico had just won independence from the "Consolidated States of Amigo." Internal disorders had erupted, and "Fantasia," a neighbouring Latin American republic, had intervened on the side of the revolutionary guerrillas. The Puerto Rican rulers appealed in vain to the "mother country," Amigo, which had pressing military commitments elsewhere (Vietnam?). Enter the Canadian troops — under the "neutral" United Nations flag, of course. And so there were the Ontario-based Mobile Command forces taking on the Latin American revolutionaries played by 43 French-Canadian Vandoos. One of the French Canadian soldiers, playing the part of a liberation fighter to the hilt was heard to yell as he charged forward, "Vive le Québec Libre!"

Of course, it wasn't for real — at least, this time — so the loyal pro-Amigo, pro-Puerto Rico, pro-UN English Canadian troops won the war, and Puerto Rico was safe again for American (pardon, Amigo) investments.

But the whole business was a little too real to be funny. The scene of operations in this curious "war game," the island of Vieques, is a training camp for U.S. Marines bound for Vietnam. The Canadian troops were part of the permanent United Nations standby "counter-insurgency" force which the government keeps ready for intervention anywhere in the world. Canadian troops have already seen action of this character — in the Congo, the mid-east, and Cyprus, not to mention the Canadian intervention in the UN forces in Korea 15 years ago.

And this was no isolated exercise. A second team of Mobile Command officers goes to Australia this month for similar training. Is it only coincidence that both groups are in countries whose soldiers are learning about jungle warfare in south Vietnam? According to the *Globe and Mail* of Feb. 26, 70 Canadian troops did mountain warfare training in Alaska last year, and another 30 went to Libya for desert training with the British.

So typical of Canada. Selling small arms, parts and explosives to the U.S. to free American industry to concentrate production on the big weapons for Vietnam. Meanwhile, training to suppress revolutionary guerrillas in Latin America and elsewhere while the U.S. military machine is tied down in Vietnam. It may look like kid stuff, but it's dead serious. When Pearson talks of putting the Canadian armed forces at the disposal of the United Nations as a permanent "peace-keeping" force, we now know — if we didn't before — whose "peace" he's trying to "keep".

Pax Americana.

Ready, aye ready.

New Protests Over Vietnam

THE WORKERS
VANGUARD

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April Actions Against War

March 3 — The March 2 Action Conference in Toronto voted almost unanimously to center the spring anti-war action in Ontario and Quebec around the Liberal Party leadership convention in Ottawa April 6. Aim of the Ottawa demonstration will be to focus public attention on the complicity of the Liberal government with American policy in Vietnam.

The 200 participants in the conference came from all the major anti-war groups in Montreal, Ottawa, and southern Ontario. They also voted to hold an action around the April 27 International Day of Protest. FEB. 28 — Plans are moving ahead for major actions this spring to protest the war in Vietnam.

From Vancouver, a correspondent writes that the coordinating committee will hold a major demonstration on April 27 parallel with the International Days of Protest. The Vietnam Day Committee and campus Vietnam groups are planning to picket the Liberal regional conference in March, to challenge the candidates on the government's Vietnam complicity. The Vancouver Labor Council is talking up a meeting for Ed Finn, prominent Canadian trade union journalist and anti-war activist, a couple of weeks before April 27. The Labor Council already has a representative on the Vietnam coordinating committee. And the committee has agreed to rent a store front for two months prior to the demonstration to be used as a rally and work center.

In Toronto, the anti-war movement has called an all-day "Conference for Action Against the War in Vietnam" on March 2 to plan (in the words of its printed call) "a massive spring action to consolidate anti-war opinion and articulate the demand for the withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam and an end to Canadian complicity."

Among the featured speakers are a Vietnam veteran and Gerry Gallagher, head of the Laborers' Union.

by Harry Stone

"I've seen a load of boys of 18 grow into tired-looking men. Most of them wish they'd never heard of Vietnam." So wrote a British newsman last week after spending eleven days covering the U.S. marines' struggle to recapture the Hué Citadel from the National Liberation Front. "And they all say they'll write their congressmen stating they have no right to be in Vietnam, which is quite contrary to what I heard two years ago."

On the bomb-scarred plateau at Khe Sanh, where 5,000 embattled marines tensely await a major offensive, one of the most popular songs in the trenches is Pete Seeger's "Where Have All the Flowers Gone?" A reporter noted that there is a "hard emphasis" on the part that goes, "Where have all the soldiers gone? To the graveyard every one. Oh, when will they ever learn? Oh, when will they ever learn?" This song is popular among anti-war activists in the States. But "it's our protest, too," explained one GI.

Meanwhile, back home, 25 GIs at Fort Jackson, S.C., organized a "pray-in" service on Feb. 13. A leaflet they distributed to their fellow soldiers asked "Is God on our side? We are soldiers who — like millions of other Americans — have doubts about the war in Vietnam."

Dissent

The new stage of the war opened up by the NLF offensive in the cities marks a new high in U.S. casualties and a new low in the soldiers' morale. It also marks a new stage in the growing expressions of dissent among the troops. Up till recently, this mood of protest has only been expressed by individuals — the Fort Hood Three; Capt. Levy; Pfc. Howard Petrick; Lt. Howe; the four sailors who deserted from the U.S.S. Intrepid. Now, for the first time in this unpopular war, the daily papers are filled with reports of home-coming GIs saying "We've got no business there"; "It's an unjust war"; "We should get the hell out!" And overseas, it's the same story. Everyone wants to go home.

This attitude is particularly marked among Afro-Americans and other minority groupings. It's not hard to see why. In the first six weeks of this year, over 2,200 U.S. servicemen — mostly draftees —



IN VIETNAM. This GI expresses the common wish of all American soldiers in Vietnam. Or, as the anti-war movement back home puts it: "Support Our Boys in Vietnam — Bring Them Back Now!"

U.S. GIs Reflect Anti-War Feeling

were killed in action, one-quarter the total number killed last year! And although black people make up 10 percent of the U.S. population, 20 percent of American casualties in Vietnam are blacks.

The GIs who want to go home are one hundred percent right! The current NLF offensive has shredded all Johnson's claims that the U.S. is fighting a war for democracy in Vietnam. But the only response by the military brass hats to the U.S. setbacks is to demand more troops: the Pentagon has already announced plans to call up 50,000 more reservists. And as American intervention increases, and casualties mount, new callups cut deeper and wider into American society, thus escalating the perspective for mass resistance among the troops similar to that witnessed in the closing stages of World War II in the Pacific.

Worried

The capitalist rulers are deeply concerned with stifling all manifestations of discontent and disaffection among the troops, particularly where it is organized. For example, at Fort Jackson court-martial proceedings have been launched against the two leaders of the "pray-in," and three other soldiers have been arrested. The authorities blacked-out the chapel and dispersed the other participants in that poignant demonstration against the war.

Their worry is understandable. The draftee army is not made up of professional killers, but of ordinary young men. It reflects the society they come from. As a cross-section of the American population, these conscripts tend to reflect and react to the same pressures that their relatives and friends face. And

when there is mass opposition to a particular war, they will reflect that sentiment also.

New Possibilities

Thus the troops are more and more inclined to look with favor on the growing anti-war movement back home, which they no longer dismiss as cranks and crackpots and "students." Even Bob Hope, America's biggest comedian, was surprised last Christmas to find that he couldn't get the GI's in Vietnam to laugh about the war. "You'd think jibes at the demonstrators and draft card burners would get big yuks," complained one of his associates, "but they didn't from the marines at Danang."

(See page 3)

...U.S. GIs

(continued from page 1)

For the American movement against the war, this new development among the troops opens up new possibilities of reaching broad layers of the population as yet untouched by anti-war action. Most of the draftees are from the working class. The demand "Bring The Troops Home Now!", by linking the anti-war movement with the deepest aspirations of the troops and their families, can carry organized opposition to the war right into the broadest layers of the American working class. An organized, united movement against the Vietnam war both at home and abroad will produce a formidable combination, which can inflict a major defeat on American imperialism.

Solidarity With the Vietnamese People!

[The following statement was issued February 5 by the International Executive Committee of the Fourth International. This is the World Party of Socialist Revolution founded by Leon Trotsky in 1938.]

* * *

The International Executive Committee of the Fourth International salutes the indomitable courage of the National Liberation Front fighters, both those engaged in guerrilla war and those in the urban centers, who have launched a general offensive against the occupation forces of American imperialism and its Thieu-Ky regime lackies.

The extent of the offensive, the heroism of the fighters, the mass uprising of the workers and the poor in many cities, have once again confirmed the fact that the NLF enjoys the support of the vast majority of the working people of south Vietnam — without this support it could not have stood up to the assault of the concentrated military power of the United States.

In spite of the deluge of fire and steel that the criminal imperialist bombings have rained on the cities and villages of Vietnam; in spite of napalm, suffocating gas, the destruction of villages, torture and massacre of prisoners, the Vietnamese people have more than held their own. Their heroism is an unprecedented example of what can be achieved by a people conscious that they are fighting for their national and social liberation.

Now more than ever in these days of bloody struggles in Vietnam, the most urgent duty of the international workers movement is to come to the immediate aid of the Vietnamese revolution.

Now more than ever this aid must go beyond the stage of passive demonstrations and collecting money and medical supplies, however useful and necessary that may be.

To rise to the height of the demands posed by the struggle of the Vietnamese people, international solidarity must take the form of ceaseless harassment of the Ameri-

can war machine. Following the example of the Australian longshoremen and the Japanese unions, it must take the form of refusal to load and unload or transport American troops or munitions. Through ever more militant demonstrations and strikes it must force the governments of all capitalist countries to deny all direct or indirect aid to the Yankee war machine and block any shipping of arms to the counter-revolutionary imperialist armies engaged in the Vietnam war.

The example of the small People's Republic of Korea, moreover, has clearly shown how right it was to call for a vigorous "counter-escalation" of anticapitalist forces throughout the world. It has shown that American imperialism is disconcerted by counterblows elsewhere than Vietnam and that Che Guevara's appeal for the creation of a "second, a third Vietnam" — far from being irresponsible or romantic — corresponds to the opportunities and needs of the moment.

The Executive Committee of the Fourth International calls on the working masses of the USSR, the People's Republic of China and all the workers states to bring maximum pressure to bear on their governments to increase their aid to the Vietnamese revolution and to combine this with active assistance to revolutionary movements and abandonment of their disastrous so-called "peaceful coexistence" strategy. The Fourth International once more calls on the Soviet government to reaffirm its public guarantee of support to the People's Republic of China against any imperialist aggression and on this basis to constitute a real anti-imperialist united front of all the countries that have abolished capitalism.

Glory to the heroic fighters of the NLF and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam!

Long live active international solidarity with the Vietnamese revolution!

Long live the world socialist revolution!

THE WORKERS VANGUARD

Vol. 12, No. 13 (145) March 18, 1968 Toronto — 10 Cents

Ottawa March To Protest War

by Phillip Janssen

Over 135 individuals representing 31 anti-war organizations voted overwhelmingly at the March 2 Spring Action Conference in Toronto to launch an anti-war mobilization at the Liberal leadership convention in Ottawa on April 6. The conference also decided on simultaneous local actions against the Vietnam war on April 27, the International Day of Protest called by the U.S. anti-war movement. A new coordinating body, the Spring Mobilization Committee, representing a broad range of the active forces in the anti-war movement, was established to organize and coordinate these actions.

The plans for an April 6 mobilization were based on proposals by the Ottawa CEWV and the Students Association to End the War in Vietnam. The Ottawa group envisaged a week of action around the Liberal convention culminating in a large mobilization in Ottawa on April 6 to focus the attention of the Liberal delegates and the Canadian people on this country's involvement in the Vietnam war. The demonstration will challenge the candidates for prime minister to reverse the government's complicity and demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

Against the background of recent statements by various provincial spokesmen of the NDP, the presence of several NDP riding executive members from the Toronto area was significant. Their attendance and support for the Spring actions indicates the improving possibilities for involving the NDP membership in the struggle against the Vietnam war.

Among the initiators of past anti-war actions, the only groups which stood aside from the April 6 project were the Canadian Peace Congress and the Communist party. While no clear arguments against the proposal were given, their ab-



stention seems to reflect a desire to move away from the militant mass actions around which the movement has grown. A recent statement of the Peace Congress, featured in the CP's *Tribune*, deplored the non-exclusionist policy of the anti-war movement which, they claim, "excludes the right wing" represented by such liberal agencies of the capitalist press as the *Toronto Star* and *Maclean's Magazine*.

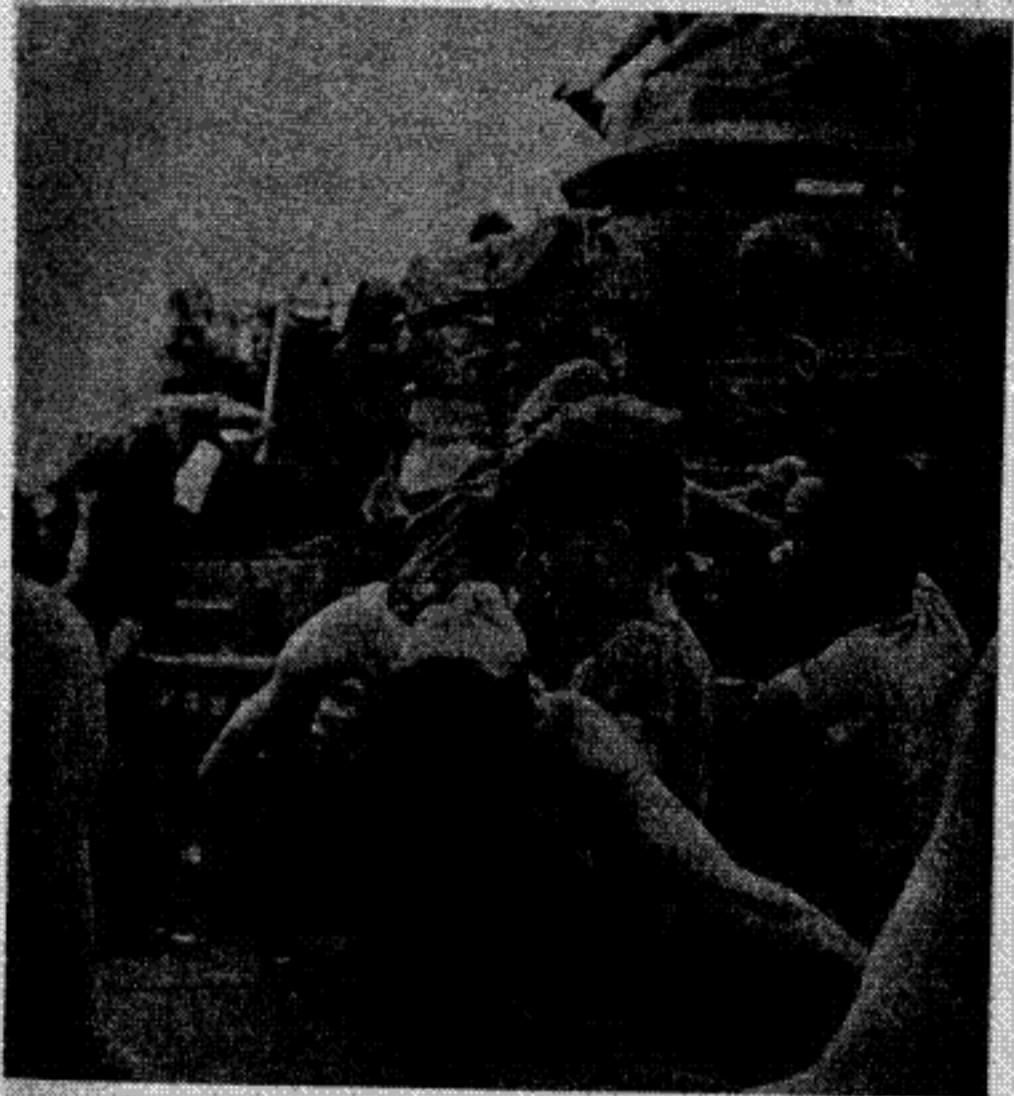
Preparations for the march on Ottawa are well underway. Over 40 sponsors have signed up, including Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg; Gerry

Gallagher of the Laborers' Union; Profs. Northrop Frye and Chandler Davis; June Callwood; Meg Sears of the Voice of Women; Lloyd Olson, Secretary of the Toronto CLC Joint Council; a member of the OYND provincial executive, Abie Weisfeld; and several NDP riding executive members.

The Spring Mobilization Committee has obtained headquarters and a full-time organizer has been hired. Attractive two-color leaflets and posters have been printed and can be obtained from the SMC at 241 Victoria St., Toronto.

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WOUNDED SOLDIER IN VIETNAM. U.S. rulers continue to squander the lives of American youth in reckless pursuit of a hopeless cause.

NDP Must Act On Vietnam

by Dick Fidler

As the Vietnam war enters a crucial stage, what is the response of the NDP — the only major party opposed to the war, and capable of giving political leadership to the anti-war movement — to the growing crisis?

In a parliamentary speech in May, 1965, T. C. Douglas castigated the American attempts "to force dictatorial and discredited regimes upon people who are asking the right of self-determination." He said of NDP policy at that time: "We do not want some new form of colonialism masquerading as an anti-Communist crusade." He scored the Canadian government's "deferential pose of supine subservience" to U.S. policy. And he closed with the declaration: "We think the time has come to speak out, and to speak out boldly before it is too late."

Silence

Three years have passed since Douglas' speech — and the war has escalated far beyond the expectations of anyone in 1965. But barring the occasional brief item in the Prairie *Commonwealth* or the B.C. *Democrat*, the NDP press is silent about Vietnam. At most party conventions, anti-war resolutions are played down and often maneuvered off the floor by the leadership. When they do come up for debate, they are usually emasculated appeals for "negotiations" or "bombing pauses," failing to confront the real issue — the very presence of U.S. and allied troops in Vietnam. At last summer's federal convention, for example, the executive brazenly ignored dozens of constituency resolutions calling for a hard line against American aggression and Canadian complicity and urging more action by the party, and instead buried Vietnam in a composite resolution on "foreign policy" which simply treated the war as a "mistake" and blamed the Vietnamese for its continuation!

A few provincial sections — notably, Quebec and Saskatchewan —

have passed good resolutions demanding withdrawal of American troops and an end to the Pearson government's complicity, but the leadership does nothing to carry them off the order paper. Even the excellent motion at the recent Saskatchewan NDP convention, which also called on the party's parliamentary representatives to speak out more on Vietnam, was buried in the center of the *Commonwealth*, never to be mentioned again in official circles, let alone acted on. Only in Vancouver, where three constituencies have voted to endorse the Saskatchewan resolution, have local NDP groups formally adhered to the anti-war movement or played any prominent part in the day-to-day struggle against the war.

Contradictory

The NDP leaders would be hard put to explain their scandalous silence on Vietnam. Surely it is contradictory to campaign against U.S. control of the Canadian economy, as the NDP does, and yet not speak out with even greater vehemence against American imperialism's threat to drag us to nuclear annihilation in defense of its interests in south-east Asia.

Furthermore, opinion polls indicate 41 percent of Canadians — more than twice the number who voted NDP in the last federal election — favor an immediate U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, and a clear majority are opposed to Canadian participation in the war. Both labor federations, the CLC and CNTU, are on record as opposing the war. The NDP has a duty to represent the views of these people.

Recent statements indicate the leadership may finally be responding to mounting pressure on them to speak out against the war. Stephen Lewis has sponsored a motion in the Ontario legislature calling on the members to denounce Ottawa's complicity in the war. B.C. MLA Tom Berger told the convention of the Saskatchewan

(See page 3)

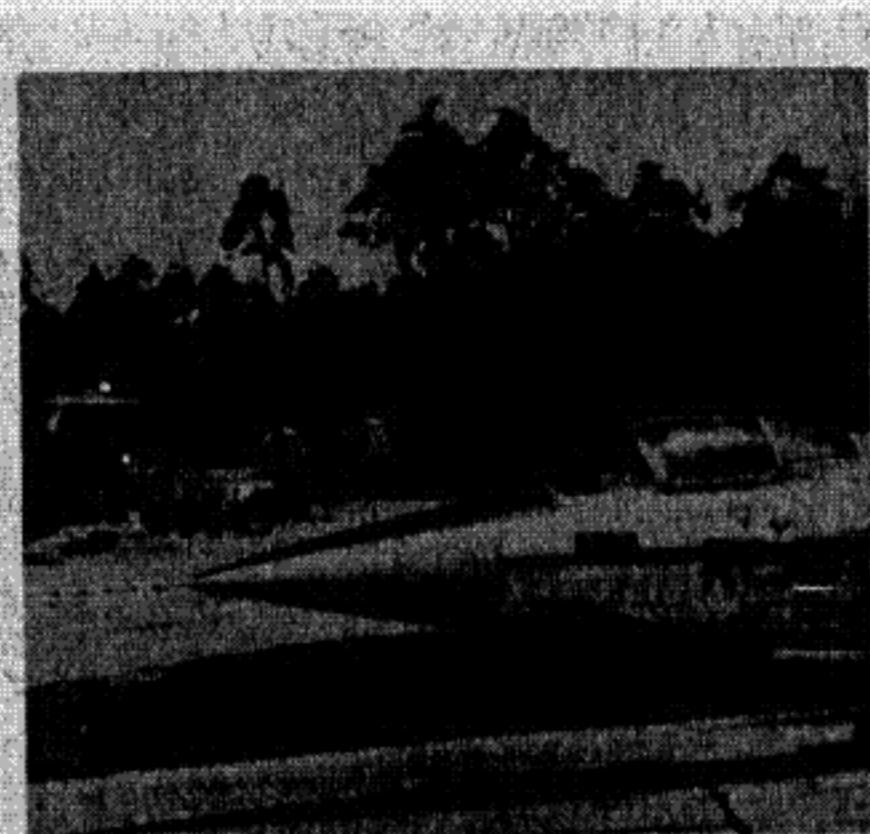
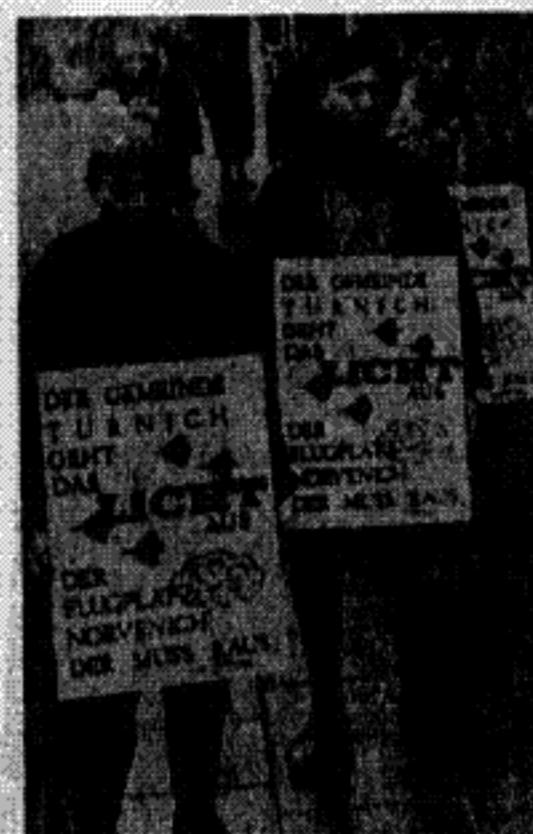
NDP Record

(Continued from page 1)

NDP last month that "politicians everywhere in Canada should speak up and insist that the Canadian government take a firm stand on this issue." The recent federal council meeting in Winnipeg adopted a policy statement that "the U.S. intervention in the civil war in Vietnam is without moral and legal justification."

All signs indicate that as the Vietnam crisis deepens, public criticism is focusing more and more on Canada's involvement in the war. Thanks largely to the efforts of the anti-war movement, the role of the Liberal government has become an issue in the Liberal leadership campaign — all the candidates have been forced to declare their stand on Vietnam. One Liberal hopeful, Eric Kierans, has even come out for the withdrawal of U.S. troops, and dissociated himself from Pearson's policy on arms sales.

The NDP's task is to show all those who are likely to be impressed by Kierans' stand that they have no place in the Liberal party. What better way to do so than to participate in, to build and give leadership to the demonstrations at Ottawa on April 6. A massive intervention by NDP forces at Ottawa would provide convincing proof to anti-war activists and the Canadian public as a whole that there is an alternative to the war parties, and that alternative is the New Democratic Party.



PROTEST CANADIAN BASE. Citizens in several West German towns are vehemently objecting to the presence of NATO air bases in their vicinity. 500 people demonstrated recently at Noervenich, complaining of the "unbelievable noise" and their "fear of crashes." Among the demonstrators were the children seen at left. Singled out for particular attack is the RCAF base at Soerlingen (right), which harbors 40 to 50 Starfighter jets. Photos and story appeared in popular West German newsweekly, *Der Spiegel*.

Cross Country With the NDP

Sponsor April Action

New Democrats in the Toronto area are beginning to respond to the call by the Spring Mobilization Committee for the April 6 demonstration in Ottawa against Canadian complicity in Vietnam.

One of the more prominent sponsors of the action is Stephen Lewis, NDP member in the Ontario legislature.

At its last meeting the High Park riding association which recently endorsed the Saskatchewan NDP Vietnam position, called on the Toronto area council to do the same. The resolution also called on the council to support the April 6 demonstration and to send a delegate to participate in the work of the Spring Mobilization Committee.

At its March 12 meeting, the St. George riding asked the council to applaud Stephen Lewis' motion in the Ontario legislature, and to adopt the basic points of the Saskatchewan resolution which called for an end to Canadian complicity, the withdrawal of U.S. troops, and NDP leadership action on Vietnam.

Russell Aide In Toronto

Ralph Schoenman, private secretary to Bertrand Russell, was the featured speaker at Toronto's Vanguard Forum on March 8. Schoenman, who was recently expelled from Bolivia after interviewing Régis Debray and attempting to aid his defense, was a prime mover behind the International War Crimes Tribunal. He has visited Vietnam four times.

In his wide-ranging speech to an audience of 130, Schoenman described how the U.S. "military-industrial complex," which "controls 60 percent of the world's resources and protects them with 4,000 military bases around the world," is preparing more counter-revolutionary wars in Latin America. There are already 50,000 U.S. troops in Latin America, including 2,500 Special Forces in Bolivia alone, he said.

Schoenman also addressed a meeting of the University of Toronto Latin America Justice Committee, which seeks to aid the defense of Latin American political prisoners.

He also spoke in French at the University of Montreal, to a meeting sponsored by the Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec.

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European Youth Protest the War

The Berlin March

by Harry Stone

Twenty thousand young people marched through the streets of Berlin on Feb. 18 demanding an end to the American aggression in Vietnam. Not since the demonstrations against Hitler in the early thirties has Berlin seen anything like it. Never in recent years has there been such a large and militant protest in Western Europe.

The spectacular show of solidarity with the Vietnamese revolution was sponsored by the Brussels Conference of Vanguard Youth Organizations and hosted by the West German SDS (German Socialist Student Union).

West Berlin's Social Democratic mayor, Klaus Schutz, tried to ban the demonstration and branded it as communist and a threat to the free world. As thousands of young people converged on Berlin, however, the courts lifted the ban, marking a major victory for the marchers.

The largest foreign contingent was composed of marchers from the French youth organization Jeunesse Communiste Révolutionnaire, who added color to the march with their dozens of red flags and flowing banners calling for the victory of the world socialist revolution. One of the most popular banners, appearing in many languages, was Che Guevara's message, "Create two, three, many Vietnams."

The second largest foreign delegation, from Denmark, carried signs protesting the recent loss of four H-bombs over Danish territory: "U.S. Get out of Denmark" and "Hiroshima, Saigon, Thule."

At an international conference before the demonstration, thousands of young people heard speakers from all over Europe non-stop for over twelve hours. The theme was victory to the Vietnamese revolution. Among the speakers was Rudi Dutschke of the German SDS,



GERMAN YOUTH PROTEST WAR. Anti-war march in West Berlin last Oct. 21. Recent demonstration was still larger. Marchers carried many photographs of Che Guevara (upper left).

Tariq Ali of the British Vietnam Solidarity Campaign, German writers Peter Weiss and Erich Fried, Alain Krivine of the Jeunesse Communiste Révolutionnaire, and the Belgian revolutionary socialist, Ernest Mandel. Messages were read from the National Liberation Front, the Cuban Communist Youth, Bertrand Russell, Jean-Paul Sartre and the German philosopher Ernst Bloch.

The 80 organizations that participated represented most of the socialist youth groups in Europe. The large communist youth organizations in France, Italy, and East Germany were noticeably missing; they objected to the central slogan which included the phrase "Vietnamese

Revolution" and to the participation of Trotskyist youth groups.

The size and spirit of the demonstration marked a defeat for the reactionary forces in Germany.

It contrasted dramatically with a pro-war demonstration a few days later. Widely-boosted in the reactionary dailies, this city government-sponsored affair (50,000 civil servants were given the day off to demonstrate) quickly degenerated into a vicious fist-swinging brawl, when the thousands of hoodlums it inevitably attracted roamed through the streets attacking students and worker youth.

The significance of the anti-war demonstration was underlined by Ernest Mandel, who spoke at the rally following the march. As red flags and NLF banners floated from construction cranes high overhead, Mandel told the cheering crowd that a red flag over West Berlin for even an hour was an historic occasion, but that one day it would fly over all Germany, permanently. He reminded the youth that 35 years ago the choice had been between the red flag and fascism and the workers had lost. But the new generation of German youth and their allies around the world would have a second chance.

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Stop Arms Sales—NDP

by Paul Swift

Canada should break its defence production sharing agreements with the United States, NDP foreign affairs critic Andrew Brewin told the House of Commons March 18.

"Canada," he said, "is itself implicated in the (Vietnam) conflict. It is implicated by the growing sales of war materials under the Defence Production Sharing Agreement."

Brewin is one of several prominent spokesmen for the NDP who have been speaking out against the war. Federal leader T.C. Douglas recently re-affirmed the party's belief that "the U.S. intervention in the civil war in Vietnam is without legal and moral justification."

In his March 18 speech, Brewin suggested that if stopping arms sales doesn't work, Canada should impose "selective embargoes" on strategic materials. With this in mind, New Democrat Bert Herridge has been pressing in the Commons for Canada to cut off all supplies of nickel to the United States. (Can-

ada is the world's largest producer of nickel, an essential metal in military production.) The government claims it already has such a policy on uranium exports, to prevent further incursions on America's nuclear hegemony. And Justice Minister Trudeau admitted in a speech March 1 that a nickel export embargo could "break the back of the U.S. war effort" — and for that reason opposed an embargo!

But External Affairs Minister Martin arrogantly brushed aside the suggestion March 6 with the fatuous comment that such a move would not "earn the gratitude" of employees in the nickel industry!

The NDP is the only political party today that can and does offer a political solution to the complicity of the Canadian government in the war. The record of the other parties is clear enough. Prime Minister Pearson recently announced that he has decided against presenting a resolution to the Commons urging an end—not to the U.S. presence in Vietnam — but only to the

BULLETIN — President Johnson's declaration that he will not run again has shown to all the utter bankruptcy of the Pearson government's policy — one of slavish support of Johnson's escalation in Vietnam. It lends all the greater urgency to the March on Ottawa on April 6. The next prime minister must end Canada's complicity with the murderous policy of Johnson and openly denounce U.S. aggression in Vietnam and call for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops.

— Spring Mobilization Committee, April 1

bombing of north Vietnam, for fear of creating a "divisive atmosphere" in Parliament. Tory leader Stanfield told Carleton University students he sympathized with the U.S. "predicament" in Vietnam, adding, "I am not prepared to consider the U.S. as an enemy aggressor." Social Credit leader Robert Thompson criticized Brewin's recent speech, concluding that "but for the United States and its actions some of us here would not have the privilege of standing up today to speak in perfect freedom as we are accustomed to do in Canada."

While New Democrats have been stepping up their opposition to the war in Parliament, there is still a crying need for the party to take the issue beyond the confines of the House, to respond and give leadership to the millions of Canadians who oppose this criminal war. The big resources at the party's disposal should be used to mobilize the labor movement and all other progressive forces against the Liberal government's complicity in the war. Speeches are not enough. The increased activity around the April 6 protest in Eastern Canada should be carried forward in all-out mobilization of the party ranks right across Canada around the coming International Day of Protest on April 27.



LONDON, MARCH 17. Mounted police charge Vietnam demonstrators massed in front of U.S. Embassy in Grosvenor Square. Over 30,000 people marched in "solidarity with the Vietnamese people against American aggression," in one of the largest and most militant demonstrations to hit London since the anti-fascist struggles of the 1930's.

Challenge New PM on Vietnam

NOW, WHO
HAVE WE
GOT AS A
LEFT
WINGER?



by Dick Fidler

On April 6, thousands of anti-war demonstrators will converge on Ottawa's Lansdown Park to challenge the government's complicity in the Vietnam war. Inside the arena, the top 2,500 Liberal party politicians in the country will be selecting the next prime minister.

According to Lester Pearson (who should know) the new head of the party which has ruled Canada for 54 of the 68 years this century, will be taking over a position which, in terms of sheer personal power, is unrivaled in the

Western world.

Strange, then, that the most significant confrontation in Ottawa will be not between the various candidates for the Liberal leadership—but between these leading spokesmen of the government which has tied Canada one hundred percent behind the criminal U.S. aggression in Vietnam, and the demonstrators outside. For the demonstrators will be focusing public attention upon the major issue hovering over the convention, and indeed the world—Vietnam. But the mass of Liberal delegates, caught up in the razzma-

tazz of convention hijinks, will be pretending that Vietnam—and serious politics—is the thing farthest from their minds. To believe the public relations men, it all boils down to which candidate has the best "image"—as one commentator put it recently, the winner "must be progressive, yet responsible; firm, yet flexible; aggressive, yet adaptable; mature, yet youthful; idealistic, yet realistic," in short, "a man for all seasons" and (we might add) for all classes.

Policies

Thus the decisive criteria, it seems, is whether the prospective P.M. is French or English, Protestant or Catholic, young or old, whether his power base is in the East or in the West, and all sorts of other irrelevant trivia. His program and policies are of little account. The three-day convention agenda allows no time for debate on policy. This is not because the candidates have no program—they do. But as the campaign has shown, none of them pose any alternative to existing government policy.

The only exception, Eric Kierans,

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is a maverick, with no serious chance of winning. And his now-famous views on foreign policy (U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, an end to arms sales, withdrawal from NATO and NORAD) are sharply counter-balanced by his neo-neanderthal views on other issues: he opposes medicare, favors a means test for social welfare, and believes that the increasing reliance of Canada on foreign capital—which he favors strenuously—compels us to tighten our belts and accept a regime of, as he puts it, "increasing austerity." The very lack of support for Kierans' "radicalism" among the Liberal party membership highlights his isolation within the party.

None of the other candidates, of course, even suggests any progressive departure from official government policy. As members of Pearson's cabinet, they have been setting Liberal policy all along (in Hon. Paul Martin's case, for over 30 years!)

As for Pierre Trudeau, who at least started with the virtue of being unknown, the recent glare of publicity has struck some pretty hard knocks at the "swinging image" of the "new look" candidate. Trudeau opposes U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam ("the North Vietnamese would sweep through the country and probably execute as many as 2 million refugees"). He opposes an arms embargo (with the fatuous statement that effective protest against the war would require a complete embargo on trade with the U.S.); in fact, he echoes Martin's hypocritical claim that no Canadian arms are in Vietnam. He favors continued membership in NATO and a "greater concentration" on North American air defense. He "tends toward" membership in the discredited Organization of American States, while cynically

(See page 2)

...Liberal Leadership

(Continued from page 1)

comparing Canadian subservience to American imperialism with the relations of Poland with the Soviet Union!

Trudeau favors increased foreign investment and the monarchy, but opposes medicare "at the moment." He favors a means test for recipients of all our hard-won social welfare measures, which he dismisses as "a leftover from hard times." And, as if this weren't enough, he is guilty of what may be the most reactionary views of any leading Canadian politician toward French Canada, from his slanders of "lousy French" to his stubborn refusal to recognize the existence of two nations. (He recently compared separatism to African tribalism.) Small wonder, then, that a recent poll among Toronto Liberal businessmen found as much support for Trudeau as for tycoon Robert Winters, the man whose election, according to an ex-MP, "would evoke a collective vote of confidence from the financial capitals of the world."

The similarity of views among the leading candidates is no accident. They are all members of the establishment. Finance Minister Mitchell Sharp was a deputy minister under both Liberal and Tory governments during the fifties, then left to become senior vice-president of the giant Brazilian Traction interests and a director of many other corporations. Robert Winters, following his defeat at the polls in 1958, became president of Rio Al-

gom mines, chairman of British Newfoundland Corporation, vice-president of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, chairman of Atlas Steel, president of Preston Mines and director of about 20 other corporations, including chairman of the board at York University. Paul Martin was president of the North Atlantic Council in 1965, and has served Liberal cabinets for many years. Paul Hellyer was Canada's Defense Minister, and a former construction company executive. As far back as 1949-51, Trudeau was serving as economic advisor to Liberal Prime Minister Louis St-Laurent.

The fact that these men adhere to the Liberal party, while not accidental, is of secondary importance. Their basic loyalty is to their social class, their position in society. Mitchell Sharp did not decide to become a Liberal until 1961. Trudeau did not join the Liberals until 1965, and has been in the cabinet less than a year. This does not disqualify them from leadership of the Liberal party: Lester Pearson admitted when he joined the cabinet in 1948 (before even winning a seat in parliament) that he had only become a Liberal that day.

But if their party loyalties are flexible, there's no doubt about their enthusiastic allegiance to the capitalist system, and their common hatred for anything smacking of socialism. John Porter's studies in *The Vertical Mosaic* show that none of the economic "elite" support the NDP or its predecessor, the CCF. Pointing to the fact that the elite splits almost evenly between Liberals and Conservatives, without strong commitments to either one, Porter concludes: "The popular image of the Conservative party as representing the 'Bay street crowd' is not accurate because men of the financial world find themselves at home in the Liberal party too."

The "Bay Street crowd" ought to feel at home in the Liberal party—they control it lock, stock and barrel.

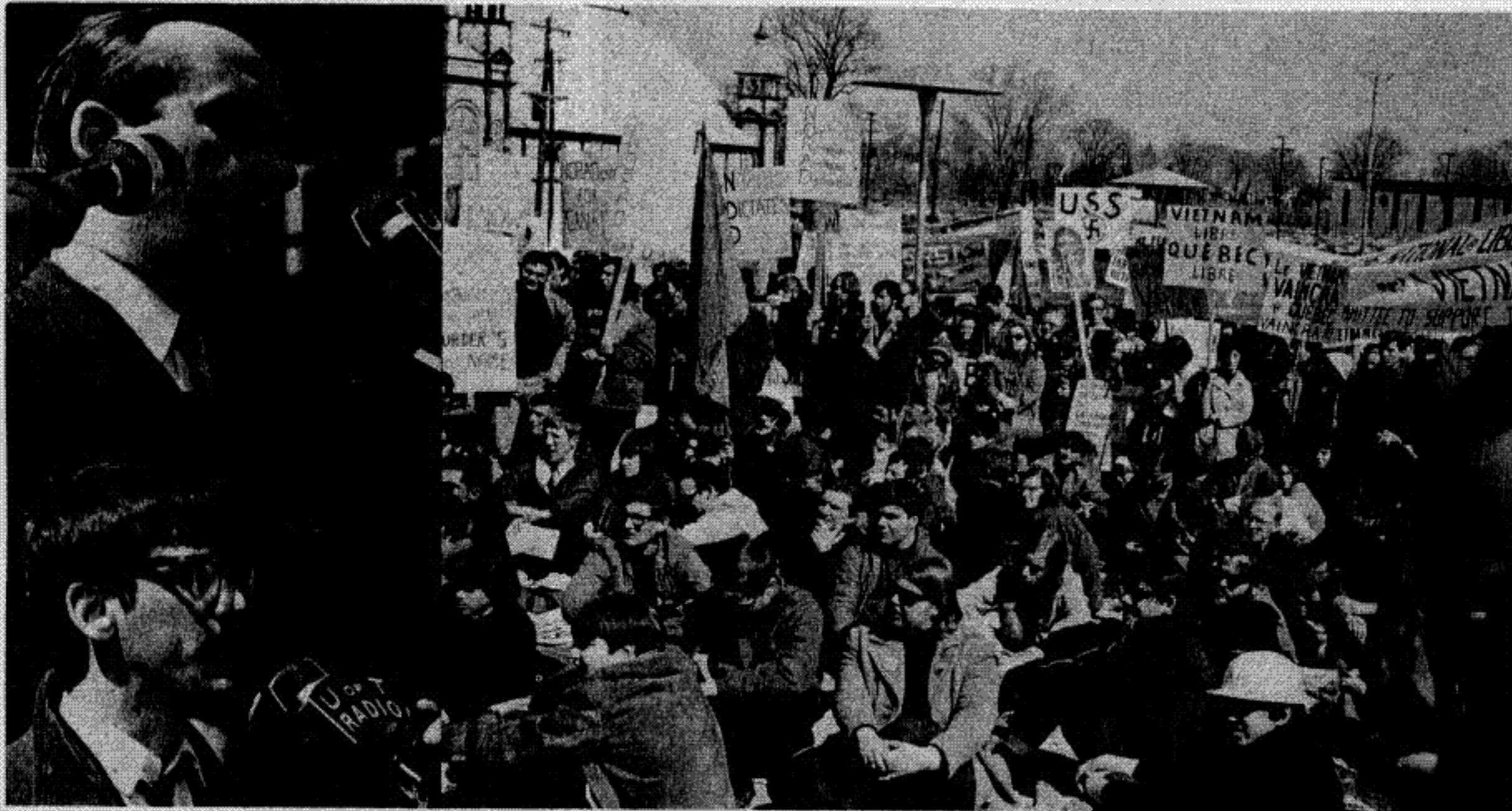
It is the Liberal party that launched Canada into the cold war in an orgy of anti-Communism around the Gouzenko spy trials in the 40's. It is a Liberal government that sent Canadian troops to Korea to suppress the Korean revolution, that introduced nuclear arms in 1963, and that has consistently collaborated with American imperialism, as shown by its shameless complicity in the Vietnam war. And it is the Liberal government which has stalled on one social welfare measure after another.

What reforms the Liberal party has instituted during its long history of arrogant rule, have been reluctantly forced out of it, always under pressure from forces to the left of the party. This is its historic role — to stall on even the simplest reforms and, when finally forced to introduce them, to water them down while cultivating the illusion that this party, wholly committed to capitalist interests, is nevertheless responsive to popular needs.

Thus, when the final vote is in on April 6, you can be sure of one thing — whoever the winner is in this charade, it won't be the Canadian people. When Canadian workers established their own party, the New Democratic Party, seven years ago, they drew up a balance sheet on all the labor movement's attempts down through the years to work around and within the Liberal party. As the decision to found the NDP showed, that balance sheet revealed a big deficit. It is only by working to elect an NDP government that the working people can move decisively to take this country out of the hands of the men and interests who control the Liberal party.

Special! 3 Color Vietnam Poster

- See supplement inside -



OTTAWA, APRIL 6. A view of some of the anti-war demonstrators outside the Liberal party convention. Inset — Among speakers at rally were Laurier Lapierre of the NDP and Joe Young, president of the Student Association to End the War in Vietnam.

Rally on April 27 Against Viet War

by Paul Swift

"Mobilize, mobilize on April 26-27!" is the resounding call of the Canadian anti-Vietnam war movement in response to President Johnson's announcement that he is resigning in the light of the failure of his war policy. The occasion of the mobilization is the International Day of Protest April 27, called by the U.S. anti-war movement, and the April 26 Student Strike against the war.

The call of the U.S. movement has been taken up by anti-war forces around the world. In Canada, the Spring Mobilization Committee in Ontario has issued a call for Canadians to demonstrate "against the United States government at its consulates and missions across the country. . . With the people of the world: Against Washington's criminal war." Similar demonstrations are slated for many other cities. Solidarity with the Student Strike in the U.S. will be demonstrated by Toronto high school Students on April 26, when Students Against the War in Vietnam (SAWV) is planning a march and rally at Toronto's City Hall.

The mobilization comes closely on the heels of the dramatic confrontation in Ottawa April 6, when about 1000 demonstrators demanded an end to Canada's complicity in the war, as the Liberal Party leadership convention chose

Pierre Trudeau to be Canada's new chief warmaker. Organized by the Spring Mobilization Committee and the Ottawa Committee to End the War in Vietnam, the demonstration drew participants from Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick — many of them high school students.

The Ottawa action was endorsed by leading figures in the NDP, the labor movement and the academic community. Greetings were received by the pre-march rally from Paddy Neale of the Vancouver Labor Council and Rabbi Abraham Feinberg. Speakers at the rally included NDPer Laurier Lapierre, Ken Warren of the Spring Mobilization Committee, Joe Young of the Student Association to End the War in Vietnam, Bert Keser of SAWV, who spoke on behalf of the large number of high school students in attendance, and Cy Gonick of *Canadian Dimension*.

(See page 3)

... Vietnam

(Continued from page 1)

"The Canadian government stands guilty of complicity in genocide," Warren declared. "Unless the new prime minister repudiates previous government policy he must resign from office." Lapierre said he had been warned by friends that speaking at the rally would ruin his political career. "May God be with my political career," he proclaimed. "I'd rather be here with you today."

After the rally, demonstrators marched in front of the Civic Center, site of the Liberal convention, chanting, "Tell the U.S. to get out!" A few demonstrators tried to rush into the main entrance, but were pushed and knocked about by Ottawa cops. Quick thinking by parade marshals kept the line moving and prevented a full-scale melee with the cops. Five demonstrators were arrested on minor charges, and released on bail. The Ottawa CEWV is planning a defence campaign on their behalf.

The mobilization was an historic confrontation with the leading war apologists in the country — the Liberal cabinet. It was the first taste of the anti-war sentiment that Prime Minister-designate Trudeau will have to face so long as his government follows its pro-war policy. The enthusiasm generated among the youthful protesters gave new impetus to the movement, and points the way to the biggest series of demonstrations in Canada since last October 21, as Canadians take to the streets on April 27 to demand an end to this criminal war.

LBJ Retreats But The War Goes On

by John Wilson

Johnson's April 1 declaration that he would "neither seek nor accept" renomination by the Democratic Party for the presidency of the United States caused considerable sensation throughout the western world. Together with his so-called "peace" initiative, it has produced a turn in the U.S. political situation which requires a clear analysis by the anti-war movement there and internationally.

Do Johnson's withdrawal and his halt to the bombing of some parts of north Vietnam represent any willingness on Washington's part to get out of Vietnam and end the war? Nothing of the kind.

Johnson's statement in fact testifies to the seriousness of the sharp setbacks that U.S. imperialism's aggression has undergone both in Vietnam and on the home front. The spectacular successes of the National Liberation Front's Tet offensive were a body blow to the fraudulent claims of Washington and its puppet Saigon clique that they had the support of the people of south Vietnam and were "winning" the war. Even leading big business publications such as the *New York Times* and *Newsweek*, among others, rejected the administration's phony declaration that the Tet offensive had been a "failure" on the part of the NLF. Many leading publications and commentators simply rejected Johnson's lies out of hand and conceded that the NLF had "gained the initiative" and was in fact "stronger than ever." The impact of this disclosure was to further increase anti-war sentiment in the U.S. itself.

Anti-War Feeling

Aside from the threat of a military disaster in Vietnam, the other biggest factor in Johnson's withdrawal from the presidential race and his latest "peace" gambit is the enormous surge of anti-war feeling among the American people. The organized anti-war movement, speaking for tens of millions of Americans, has created a situation where the U.S. president cannot appear anywhere publicly without confronting massive demonstrations. It has made Johnson the most universally unpopular and discredited president in U.S. history. The March 30 Gallup poll revealed that only 26 percent of the population supported Johnson's Vietnam policy.

This is certainly impressive evidence of the strength of the U.S. anti-war movement and the pressure it has brought to bear on American ruling circles. If nothing else, it ex-

poses once and for all the false position of those armchair critics and passive windbags who claim that mass demonstrations "can't accomplish anything."

The situation poses a great opportunity for the movement to carry forward the momentum it has established and press for its central demand of immediate withdrawal of troops from Vietnam. On the other hand, there is a danger that sectors of the movement, both in the U.S. and elsewhere, may be lulled into thinking that Johnson's electoral retreat and "de-escalation" pitch represent a general willingness to end the war.

The fact is that Johnson's latest "peace" maneuver is just as phony as the others which came before it. The day after Johnson's statement, the April 2 *Globe and Mail* headlined: "U.S. planes bomb target 209 miles inside North." On April 6, an Associated Press dispatch reported the declaration of north Vietnam's government that U.S. planes were still "barbarously bombing and strafing population centres," in express violation of lying U.S. promises to "restrict" bombing and stop attacking population centers and food-producing areas. And in his very same statement of April 1, Johnson announced the sending of a further 13,500 support troops and repeated his lies about north Vietnamese "aggression" against the south.

In order to counter growing

scepticism about the "sincerity" of LBJ's latest maneuver, the big business press in Canada have printed innumerable articles attempting to show that north Vietnam has "modified" its position in "response" to this "offer." On the contrary, Hanoi has correctly held to its long-standing principled position that it is willing to enter talks to discuss the complete cessation of hostilities against the north — nothing less, nothing more.

Similarly, Johnson's withdrawal from the nomination contest does not necessarily signify any fundamental change in the policy of American ruling circles on Vietnam. It is true that Johnson's withdrawal attests to the split over tactics in the U.S. ruling class brought about by anti-war sentiment, the prospect of military debacle, the growing explosions in the urban black ghettos, and the international monetary crisis.

But the objective remains the same. Vietnam is part of the global strategy of U.S. imperialism to maintain its exploitative interests around the world — and to terrorize the peoples of the colonial world into believing that they cannot possibly succeed in controlling their own future in opposition to the North American colossus.

Both the Kennedy and McCarthy candidatures demonstrate that replacement of Johnson by another capitalist politician in the White House will bring about no real

change. Neither of these "peace" candidates is in favor of withdrawing U.S. troops. Further, as a March 28 article in the *Toronto Star* reported, ". . . at San Fernando State College, a hotbed of radical youth, Kennedy opposed a unilateral Vietnam pullout, . . . would not condemn jailing Vietnam draft dodgers, would not promise to end the draft. . . ."

The danger remains that after a phony "pause," the war will again be escalated to new, more murderous and more perilous heights whether under Johnson or whoever succeeds him. Kennedy and McCarthy represent the same big business interests, the same overall policy, the same system. At best they think that Vietnam is not the time or place to pull out all the stops — yet. What they are trying to do is solve the split in their own ruling circles and capture sectors of the

anti-war movement in the Democratic Party.

Canada's capitalist politicians, who have apologized for and supported the U.S. war all down the line, are still "all the way with LBJ." Paul Martin, "our" External Affairs Minister, announced April 2 that, "Canada takes the position that the action . . . is the most flexible thus far adduced." Newly elected Liberal leader Pierre Trudeau has demonstrated that the position of his party has not changed one iota.

Johnson's frantic maneuvers expose more clearly than ever the bankruptcy of Ottawa's criminal support of Washington's genocidal aggression. The anti-war movement must take advantage of this to press forward the fight for withdrawal of U.S. troops and an end to Canadian complicity more vigorously than ever.

What They're Saying About the War

It's a War Society

by John Riddell

"Stop thief!" cries the robber, joining in the hue and cry about his crimes. Canadian big business, bloated with the loot of Vietnam war production, has raised a similar diversion — we have to do it to save the economy!

Take Liberal minister Paul Martin for example. NDP MP Bert Herring recently challenged the Liberal government to take a truly effective step against the war in Vietnam by stopping sales of nickel to the U.S., which receives 80 percent of its supplies of this vital raw material for war from Canada. Martin replied curtly, "The government would not receive the gratitude of the employees in the nickel industry" for doing so.

It was a typically calculated bit of Liberal deceit. Martin knew very well that his own government deliberately made the nickel miners hostages of the U.S. war machine in July, 1967, when it imposed a restrictive ceiling on nickel exports to all countries of the world — except the United States.

The Vietnam war may well have proved a bonanza for the International Nickel Company, which last year made almost \$10,000 profit from the labor of every worker it employs. But none of these profits have gone to the nickel workers, who have felt the impact of the war chiefly through the steady inflation eating away their wages. Vietnam has brought little to Canadian workers but inflation, job insecurity, and the mortal danger of world war.

The Liberal government cannot hope to turn aside the waves of public criticism by pretending that the arms sales for the murderous conflict in Vietnam benefit us. However, under the fire of the NDP, which has called for Canada to break its defense production sharing agreements with the U.S., and consider selective embargoes on strategic materials, government spokesmen have admitted some startling truths about the arms sales.

Pearson warned that stopping arms sales would end "friendly relations with our neighbor" and end Canadian participation in continen-

tal "defense cooperation" with the U.S., as well as in NATO. In other words, Canadian war production for the genocide in Vietnam is a part of the tightly knit structure of military alliances and agreements which tie Canada to U.S. imperialism.

Not only that — the Liberals are frankly warning that such moves would spell ruin to Canada's capitalist economy. Liberal minister Benson warned ominously of rises in unemployment, and balance of payments problems. Trudeau went even further. While admitting that Canada could stop the war "for a short time" by stopping shipments of arms and strategic materials, he said this would "bring the economy to a halt."

Trudeau is exaggerating, for cancellation of the Vietnam arms contracts would not in itself bring the economy down in ruins. Yet there's a profound truth in what he says, for the economy as a whole is deeply dependent on the permanent arms race, on the constant stimulus of war production, and even the relatively small decrease in such production represented by cancellation of Vietnam arms contracts would be a hard blow at Canadian big business.

Why such a gloomy prospect? It would not be the first time that Canada had halted arms shipments to a nation at war.

Aren't you really telling us, Mr. Trudeau, that your "just society" is nothing but a vulturous parasite, living off the stimulus of the Vietnam war, and the permanent arms race? Aren't you really telling us that the giant monopolies who rule the economy do not care about alleviating poverty, or about any other project that does not bring the superprofits they gain from war contracts?

After all, the Vietnam war is good business, no doubt about that. There is no problem finding markets. A special crown corporation uses public funds to do all the work of hunting up lucrative contracts. And there is no limit to the shells, bombs and rockets continually expended in the destruction of Vietnam, and no limit to the greed of imperialist governments for ever

more fiendish instruments of destruction.

Trudeau and the Liberal leaders reveal one of the most damning features of modern capitalism — it is a war economy, dependent on the constant stimulation of war production.

Andrew Brewin's call for an end to arms sales is to be applauded. However as long as Brewin and his colleagues in the NDP leadership present no alternative to the capitalist profit system as a whole and the military alliances, like NATO set up to defend it, the call to end arms sales must ring hollow in the ears of thousands of workers presently held hostage in the war industries. The real answer to Trudeau must be the alternative of a socialist society, where industry is taken out of the hands of the war profiteers and planned for human need.

Cross Country With the NDP

Over the strong opposition of almost a third of the delegates, the March 30 annual meeting of the Toronto NDP area council voted to dissolve itself from a delegated body representing NDP constituencies and union locals in the Toronto area into a number of research and organizing committees composed essentially of riding presidents and union executives. The executive motivation for the move was the necessity to build an effective political machine for the party to enter the 1969 municipal elections.

Opponents of the change, who distributed a leaflet signed by thirteen of the delegates, maintained that the move would in fact weaken the ability of the NDP to take over the municipal government, since what was needed was the development of a strong vital municipal party based on the active participation of the NDP and union ranks in the Toronto area. From this it followed that the prime function of the area council, as the core of the NDP municipal organization, must be to formulate policy on the basis of discussions by delegates from the leading organizations and union locals.

Despite the open hostility of chairman Murray Cotterill to any opposition to the proposed change, and his crude attempts at blackmailing the delegates with the specter of a non-existent union-riding split, a serious discussion took place ending in a two-vote victory for the executive on a constitutional vote requiring a two-thirds majority.

The effect of the change was immediately felt when important constituency resolutions on Vietnam, the housing crisis, the municipal elections, day care and rents were taken out of the hands of the delegates and referred to the various committees of riding presidents under the new structure.

Opponents of the change who see this as another example of the trend towards the substitution of a political machine for a vital political movement, intend to carry the fight back to the ridings and locals here, even though the dissolution has already taken place, the proposal can still be formally discussed.

* * * * *

In contrast to the usual resolutions which deal with the colonial world in terms of foreign aid, a resolution passed by the March

meeting of the Burrard constituency in Vancouver, deals squarely with the role of U.S. imperialism in trying to suppress the exploding colonial revolutions in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The resolution blames the western capitalist economies such as Canada for the exploitation and resulting pauperization of the colonial countries which "are not only getting less of the world's wealth but are in fact declining in relation to their own past standards."

Pointing to the U.S. government's determination to crush the Vietnamese revolution, the resolution singles out the United States as the most important factor in the oppression of the colonial peoples.

The Guevara's call to colonial peoples to overthrow their puppet governments and take the road of socialist construction is supported

The resolution concludes that if the NDP is to consistently defend the principle of self-determination of nations then it must "defend the struggles of these movements by publicizing the truth about these movements and their struggles," and directs the NDP MP's and MLA's to "do everything possible to prevent U.S. military intervention" in the colonial countries.

* * * *

The resolution on Vietnam passed by the NDP federal council meeting in Winnipeg March 1-3 not only demanded an end to the defence production sharing agreements by which Canada exports arms and ammunition to the United States for use in Vietnam. It went further to call for the government to put "a firm embargo on the export of military supplies" of all sorts that "might be used in Vietnam."

The resolution adds:

"It is time for Canada to use its economic power to exert pressure on the U.S. government to go to the conference table. We believe an effective means to do this is to impose selective embargoes of strategic materials vital to the U.S. war effort in Vietnam."

The full text of the council's resolution is carried in the March 27 Commonwealth. The Ontario New Democrat's April issue contains excerpts. Both NDP organs featured the call for the Ottawa rally April 6 at the Liberal convention to challenge the new prime minister to reverse the government's complicity in the war.



DEFEND FREE SPEECH. Pickets outside Ottawa's city hall protest Ottawa bylaw which would prevent demonstrations.

Ottawa Council Restricts Demo's

OTTAWA — Between 75 and 100 demonstrators "stood in" in front of Ottawa City Hall on March 28 to protest a new bylaw being considered by City Council that would restrict "loitering" and demonstrations on city sidewalks and in front of foreign embassies. The bylaw was adopted a few days later.

The demonstration was organized by an ad hoc committee which included representatives from the Ottawa Committee to End the War in Vietnam, the Carleton Young New Democrats, the Ottawa Young Socialists, and the Ottawa "hippie" group.

The group was addressed by

George Addison, spokesman of the OCEWV, who called the new bylaw undemocratic, and said it denied citizens freedom of assembly and speech.

Gilbert Levine, national research director for the Canadian Union of Public Employees, claimed that the bylaw could also prevent picketing during industrial disputes: "We must mobilize the working people of this city as well as young people and students against this bylaw."

The committee has expressed its intention to continue its fight for freedom of speech on Ottawa streets.

The Censured Mural**by Kate Porter****Whose Wall Is It?**

London, Ontario artist Greg Curnoe found out last month what freedom of artistic expression is all about in Canada. Curnoe was commissioned by the federal Department of Transport to do a mural for Montreal's Dorval airport. The mural stayed in the airport for several weeks before department officials removed no less than two-thirds of it. Why?

Well, it seems that Curnoe's mural was to have been a "nice gay, and colorful" portrayal of early dirigible flight. And so it was. The finished mural had some very nice dirigibles in it. Unfortunately, Curnoe, like many other young artists, holds the belief that art can and should be used as a medium of social and political comment, regardless of the sensitivities of Dept. of Transport officials.

So amongst all the colorful dirigibles, Curnoe added a text from a British anarchist paper attacking American aggression in Vietnam, and the U.S. government for its indictment of Muhammed Ali, world heavyweight boxing champion, who refused to be drafted to fight the white man's war. The mural also shows the bombing of an English kindergarten, and, among the passengers in a dirigible, the Métis leader Louis Riel, who was hanged for his part in the uprising against the Ottawa government in the last century.

The officials took one look at the

mural, tugged nervously at their mustaches, and went running for sheets of paper to cover up the offensive sections. That proved impractical when air passengers persisted in tearing away the paper to see the forbidden fruit for themselves. Finally four panels of the mural were removed.

The whole thing left Curnoe rather bewildered. Transport officials, he said, were quite familiar with his style. "They were not getting a pig in a poke. I saw no reason to do something bland."

You may wonder why the powers that be in the government are still so sensitive about Louis Riel, who after all, was very thoroughly disposed of almost a hundred years ago—unless it has something to do with the national fervor in Quebec these days. And we all know where our "democratic" rulers stand on the right of French Canadians to decide their own future.

But what really made them nervous was Muhammed Ali and the jabs at the Vietnam war. The war in Vietnam is getting hotter and hotter for the ruling circles in both Washington and Ottawa. It's getting so bad that government representatives can't step outside their parliamentary sanctuary without being besieged by anti-war demonstrators. So far they've confined themselves to using cops to "control" demonstrations. But now! a new wonder weapon for fighting anti-war senti-

ment: censorship!

If Canadian artists begin to use their talents to protest Canada's involvement in the war, the government's really going to get nervous. A large part of Canadian art is already government-sponsored in one way or another. Who knows? The Canada Council may soon be restricting its subsidies to still life paintings. *Nobody* can read political dissent into a bowl of apples and oranges.

Curnoe is by no means the first artist to run into the brick wall of official taste in art. He has a very famous predecessor, the Mexican revolutionary artist, Diego Rivera. Rivera was commissioned to do a mural for the new Rockefeller Center in New York, in which he included a head of Lenin. The reaction was hysterical and the mural was finally cut from the wall. E. E. White wrote a poem on the confrontation between the artist Rivera and "John D.'s grandson Nelson"—"For twenty-one thousand conservative bucks

"You painted a radical . . .
"And though your art I dislike to hamper

"I owe a little to God and Gramper
"And after all,
"It's my wall . . ."

"We'll see if it is," said Rivera.

The Canadian government should listen closely to Rivera's message when they're trying to impose their art on us. We'll see whose wall it is



VIETNAM PROTEST, APRIL 27. Toronto citizens marched in solidarity with anti-war demonstrations across Canada and throughout the world. Biggest demonstrations were in the United States itself. The massive response on the International Day of Protest showed the American rulers and their allies that most opponents of the war put no confidence in Johnson's phony "peace" campaign. They will be satisfied with nothing less than complete withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

Hands Off Vietnam! Block Ottawa's Plans

by John Riddell

Will Canadian troops be sent to Vietnam as part of a new international police force? The Liberal government is already preparing for it. The morning after Lyndon Johnson's announcement of his latest phony "peace initiative," it "reactivated" investigation of the availability of Canadian troops for service in Vietnam.

The same proposal has now been put forward by a tendency of the anti-war movement. Organizers of a "Sunshine Teach-In" in Toronto April 27, announcing the purpose of their action, stated that "Canada can have an important role . . . supervising the withdrawal of foreign troops and the holding of national elections."

This announcement caused no little consternation among Toronto anti-war activists, where the Spring Mobilization Committee, founded March 2 by a conference representing 31 organizations, had long since announced plans for a march on the U.S. consulate, to call for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops. The division provoked by the "Sunshine Teach-In" showed how seriously a tendency of the anti-war movement has been disoriented by Johnson's maneuvers.

"Encouraging Peace"

The leaflets and poster for the event contain no word of protest against the criminal actions of American and Canadian governments in Vietnam. The International Day of Protest is renamed "Day of Pressure and Protest." In place of a call for U.S. withdrawal is a meek plea for us to "encourage" the

U.S., and presumably the Vietnamese, to "continue peace negotiations until peace is won."

Is this the best the friends of Vietnam can muster, here in the countries which have devastated that nation—a call to "encourage peace negotiations?" Twice already "peace" has been negotiated in Vietnam, and each time the imperialist powers have broken the agreements and renewed the war. The call for more negotiations only gives credence to Washington's claim to have some right in determining Vietnam's future, and plays into the hands of U.S. attempts to lay the blame on north Vietnam for hindering negotiations.

The purpose of anti-war actions is to demonstrate that the U.S. war in Vietnam is, as the NDP puts it, without legal or moral justification. Our job is to prove the U.S. has no right to negotiate any aspect of Vietnam's future except, as they say, whether its troops leave by plane or by boat. Only by mobilizing the maximum forces for U.S. withdrawal, can the anti-war movement help clear the road for the genuine self-determination of the Vietnamese.

Hands Off Vietnam!

Far from advocating renewed Canadian intervention in Vietnam, we must be on guard to prevent Canada's deeper involvement in imperialist wars and police actions, in Vietnam or anywhere else. We know only too well how Ottawa proposes to supervise U.S. withdrawal and "free elections"—this was exactly the assignment Canada received after the Geneva peace

agreement of 1954. Returned members of the International Control Commission have proved how Canadian government representatives covered the tracks of U.S. military intervention and the blocking of national elections. Ottawa has been busy training Canadian soldiers for "peace-keeping forces" by teaching them the techniques . . . of combating peasant and guerilla revolutions! In recent army exercises in the Australian jungles, Canadian soldiers prepared for their "peace-keeping" role by learning the fine techniques of capturing mock Vietnamese villages and avoiding the spiked pits and booby traps which disparate Vietnamese villagers use to defend their land.

The Canadian army has received no invitation from the Vietnamese! On more than one occasion the north Vietnamese have condemned Canada's complicity in Vietnam in the strongest terms, calling Ottawa's actions "incompatible with Canada's membership on the I.C.C." Our demands on Ottawa must be not to extend this complicity but to end it—by resigning from the I.C.C., halting sales of arms and strategic materials to the U.S., and telling

(See page 3)

... Complicity

(continued from page 1)

Washington to withdraw the troops now.

A different tendency, impatient with the problems of building a mass movement against the war, has been agitating to make support of the National Liberation Front the central slogan of the anti-war movement. The "Canadians for the National Liberation Front" reject the slogan "Bring the boys home now" as "ambiguous"—the very slogan which, by pulling the imperialists out of Vietnam, would guarantee the right of the Vietnamese to carry through their revolution victoriously.

Never has the obligation of the anti-war movement been so pressing to expose Washington's phony peace offers and explain the necessity of Vietnamese self-determination. The diverging tendencies seen in the "Sunshine Teach-In" and the NLF committee must be willing to undertake this task as part of a united, non-exclusionist movement, that welcomes every tendency and permits its point of view to be expressed freely. The perspective must be the building of a mass movement of the countless thousands of Canadians who oppose the war, around the central slogans End Canadian Complicity and Withdraw U.S. Troops Now.

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Toronto — 10 Cents

Gov't Aids Arms Exports

Canada's own military-industrial complex is planning to muscle in on the international arms export business in a big way, according to the April 13 *Financial Post*. Ottawa correspondent Clive Baxter reports that a senior Defense officer told him the department has "two main targets."

"First, we want to see Canadian companies get as much of the defense spending as possible. Second, we hope that, by identifying our equipment requirements early enough, Canadian companies will produce the sort of items other countries will want as well. Then they will be able to make substantial export sales."

In accordance with its "new long-term planning techniques," the *Financial Post* says, National Defense will give "confidential briefings" to firms in aerospace, shipbuilding, electronics, vehicles, communications—and "any other industrial grouping that seems to make sense to the defense planners"—on "what it believes are the probable requirements of our NATO allies..."

"Canadian military men attached to NATO and embassies in friendly countries (!) are now under orders to feed into the plan all the information they can on the likely requirements of other nations . . . Where these requirements mesh with Canadian needs, industry will be tipped off so it can make its plans with these additional markets in mind."

Ottawa's crown corporation, the Canadian Commercial Corporation, has already solicited hundreds of millions of dollars of arms sales in the United States, many of them destined to the Vietnam war.

Anti-War Action in Vancouver

by Allan Engler

VANCOUVER — Over thirty organizations including all of the Vancouver ridings of the NDP, several trade union locals, the Vancouver Labor Council, the League for Socialist Action, and the Communist Party are participating in preparations for the April 27 demonstration against the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. Seven official slogans including "Withdraw U.S. Troops Now," "End Canada's Complicity," and "Stop All Bombing of Vietnam" have been adopted.

Speakers at the city hall, where the march will begin, will be Dave Barrett, NDP MLA, and Sue Claus, representing the April 27 Youth Committee Against the War in Vietnam. Alderman Harry Rankin will chair the rally at the city hall. The popular folk-rock band "The United Empire Loyalists" will provide entertainment.

The march will end at the courthouse. Chairman of the rally there will be trade union leader Tom Clarke. Rabbi John Sherwood will speak. The keynote speaker will be NDP leader T. C. Douglas. A representative of the Voice of Women is also being invited to speak.

The demonstration has been planned by the Steering Committee of the Vancouver Co-ordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam. The Steering Committee is chaired by Prof. Henry Rosenthal and includes Paddy Neale, secretary of the Vancouver Labor Council.

Building actions for the march included a meeting for Leonard Levy, vice-president of the 500,000 member Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and chairman of the Labor Assembly for Peace in the U.S. He spoke at the Labor Temple. Two showings of Felix Greene's "Inside North Vietnam" were held the week of the march. Chairman of the film showing was NDP MLA Alex MacDonald.

The U.B.C. Teacher's Committee also sponsored an ad in the daily papers the week before the march.

Thirty thousand pieces of literature were distributed advertising the march.



VANCOUVER, APRIL 27. Young people in anti-Vietnam war march carried Young Socialists banners hailing Che Guevara and calling for defense of Vietnamese revolution.

Anti-War Moods in U.S. Army, Speaker Tells May Day Meet

May Day—the traditional holiday of the international working class—was celebrated in fine style this year by the members and supporters of the League for Socialist Action and the Ligue Socialiste Ouvrière.

In Ottawa and Montreal, the festivities were particularly significant, for they marked the opening of new headquarters for the LSA/LSO and their youthful co-thinkers in the Young Socialists/Ligue des Jeunes Socialistes.

In Toronto and Vancouver, the League's annual banquets were bigger and better than ever. Some 100 banquet guests in Vancouver heard a special report on the current wave of radicalization in the United States by guest speaker Bob Himmel, Bay Area (San Francisco) organizer of the Socialist Workers party. Himmel detailed the three-pronged crisis that has confronted the U.S. ruling class—the pressure on the dollar, the black uprising in the ghettos, and the inescapable military defeat facing U.S. imperialism in Vietnam.

Particularly encouraging, Himmel

reported, is the growing discontent and active opposition to the Vietnam war in the U.S. armed forces. In every base within a 100 mile radius of San Francisco, the anti-war movement is in contact with groups, many already organized and active, of anti-war GIs, sailors and airmen.

Debbie Leonard, the SWP's Washington state candidate for senator, reported on the quickening pace of the socialist campaign in the northwestern states.

Phil Courneyeur, Vancouver organizer of the LSA, made a special presentation on behalf of the League to Rita Phelps, a long-time veteran of the socialist movement in the Vancouver area. Rita is widely known in the NDP for her intransigent support for a socialist program in the party and for her persistent defense of the right of all socialists to membership in the NDP.

The banquet also marked the successful completion of the **Vanguard** fund drive, with Vancouver supporters going over the top on a \$2,500 commitment to the cross-Canada objective. The banquet

ended with an evening of dancing.

In Toronto, over 160 people heard a fascinating speech by U.S. socialist journalist Harry Ring, just returned from three months in revolutionary Cuba. (Report elsewhere this issue.)

The collection of close to \$800 at the banquet and dance put Toronto supporters of the **Vanguard** well over the top of their goal of \$5,500.

In Edmonton, almost 60 socialists paid \$1.50 each to attend the first May Day celebration in that city in as long as anyone on the left can remember. They heard speeches, watched the film *Salt of the Earth*, and ate sandwiches and refreshments. The rally, held in the Union Center, was sponsored by an ad hoc committee of YSers, LSAers, and individuals from the Communist party and the New Democratic Youth. An earlier attempt to gain official participation from the latter two organizations broke down, in part because the CP refused to participate if a speaker was allowed from the LSA.

But the meeting was a big and inspiring success. University of

Alberta professor Ken Mills spoke of how the trade union struggle must go beyond "bread and butter" issues to lead the struggle for a new non-exploitative society. He also stressed the internationalism of our struggle, and how this applies to the anti-war movement. "We do not march," he said, "out of sympathy for the plight of the Vietnamese, but because we identify with their struggle and we want a victory for the Vietnamese people against American imperialism."

LSA spokesman, Allan Engler, west coast editor of the **Vanguard**, spoke of some martyrs in Canada's labor struggles, and some of the problems of the North American labor movement today. Both speakers expressed their confidence that one day May Day will be celebrated on a mass scale in Canada.

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Vietnam Cause Not Negotiable

by Paul Swift

Canadians responded to Lyndon Johnson's offer of negotiations with Vietnam by demonstrating in thousands on the April 27 International Day of Protest with millions of people around the world.

"Now is not the time for concessions by the anti-war movement," said Colleen Levis of the League for Socialist Action at the Edmonton rally. "We must continue to demand self-determination for the Vietnamese." This spirit dominated actions right across the country.

High school students turned out everywhere in force, making up for the absence of exam-writing college students.

Toronto

In Toronto, the high school Students Against the War in Vietnam held a rally of 100 on the evening of April 26, and the next day played a big role in the Spring Mobilization Committee's march on the U.S. Consulate, which drew over 1,000 people.

The "Canadians for the National Liberation Front," which claims the slogan "Withdraw U.S. Troops" is inconsistent with support for the Vietnamese revolution, broke from the organizing committee and marched under their own banners to the consulate.

The police refused the march organizers the right to proceed with the planned rally at the consulate, on the excuse that they were preventing a "violent clash" with some 50 right-wing counter-demonstrators who carried signs saying "God bless America, Pillar of Freedom." As the demonstration attempted to rally across the street from the consulate, it was dispersed by police, many on horseback. Nine demonstrators were arrested.

Ken Warren of the Spring Mobilization Committee (SMC) termed the police action a "flagrant violation of our right to legitimate and peaceful protest," and promised the SMC would carry a campaign to defend the nine arrested.

The marchers headed up to Queen's Park, where the rally was finally held. They then joined the "Sunshine Teach-In" at the Park, organized by more conservative elements including the Communist party who had abstained from the demonstration. The SMC action succeeded in bringing together Toronto anti-war forces in a common action, despite the abstentionism of the Communist Party and the sectarian adventurism of the Canadians for

the NLF.

Vancouver

Over 4,000 people massed at the Vancouver court house April 27 to join the International Day of Protest. The rally had grown from 2,000 in the course of a two-mile march from City Hall.

The rally at City Hall was addressed by Dave Barrett, NDP MLA, Harry Rankin, well-known left wing city Alderman, and Sue Claus, representing the Youth Co-ordinating Committee. In his address, Dave Barrett urged the youthful demonstrators to continue demonstrating, and not to be deluded by "politicians."

In an aside, Barrett challenged Rankin's favourable remarks about Robert Kennedy. "If Kennedy is elected," he warned, "he will carry out the same damned betrayal that Johnson did. Don't forget, Johnson was elected as a peace candidate too."

At the Court House rally, speakers included Alex MacDonald, representing T. C. Douglas, federal NDP leader; Hilda Thomas from the Vancouver Co-ordinating Committee; and Rabbi John Sherwood. MacDonald, deputy NDP leader in the B.C. Legislature, argued for the

immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, an end to arms sales to the U.S., and an end to Canada's diplomatic complicity.

In New Westminster, the NDP provincial convention held an official rally at City Hall, and over 250 delegates took part. Provincial Leader Robert Strachan addressed the rally, and identified the NDP with the necessity of continuing demonstrations.

In Kamloops, the labor council sponsored an outdoor rally in support of the International Day of Protest.

Edmonton

Among the speakers at the Edmonton rally were Dr. James Endicott of the Canadian Peace Congress, Colleen Levis of the LSA, and Bruce Holt, who spoke for the many high school students in attendance. Altogether some 400 persons participated.

Ottawa

In the capital city, about 100 youth staged the first successful chal-

lenge to the new city bylaw prohibiting demonstrations by marching from Parliament Hill to the U.S. Embassy. When George Addison, a spokesman for the Ottawa group, tried to present a statement to the American government, he was turned away from the door, and told "Come back on Monday." The crowd burst into cheers of "Withdraw U.S. Troops!"

While the Communist Party and a few other nearsighted elements appeared to be taken in by Johnson's phony negotiations ploy, the vast majority of demonstrators on April 27 expressed the demands of "Withdraw U.S. Troops" and "Self-determination for the Vietnamese." In Toronto the large banner of the SMC read, "Vietnamese self-determination is not negotiable."

April 27 showed in Canada, as around the world, that the anti-war movement will not rest until every last American GI is brought home from Vietnam.



VIETNAM PROTEST. Some of the demonstrators in Edmonton's Vietnam demonstration, April 27. Inset — Colleen Levis of the LSA spoke at rally in front of Alberta legislature. Note paint on steps and column. It was hurled by pro-warrior at Dr. James Endicott while he was speaking.

Behind Wall Street's Shift on Vietnam

by Dick Roberts

"What happens if peace breaks out?" the brokerage firm of Shearson Hammill & Co. asked in a full-page advertisement in the April 19 *Wall Street Journal*.

Noting that "peace scares" usually send investors "rushing to sell stocks," the Wall Street company asserted that in this case it believed peace would be a good thing.

"Use your heart to pray for peace," the brokers counseled, "and your head for investing."

The advice came in the midst of a spectacular upsurge of stock prices that followed Lyndon Johnson's announcement he would seek peace in Vietnam and not seek the presidency in November.

After falling for many months, average stock prices jumped 10 percent in less than two weeks.

This euphoric mood on Wall Street was somewhat dampened April 22, following Federal Reserve Board chairman William McChesney Martin's assertion: "The nation is in the midst of the worst financial crisis since 1931."

Changes of Heart

Nevertheless, it is a matter of record that every previous rumor about peace in Vietnam sent stock prices down. This one sent them climbing.

This change of heart reflects a growing conviction in American ruling-class circles that they are paying too heavy a price for the war in Vietnam. They advocate slowing the tempo of escalation and taking economic measures to correct imbalances caused by the war. World peace could not be further from their minds.

If there is any doubt on this score, one need only glance at the military appropriations bill which was just passed in the U.S. Senate, April 19. It covers the war budget for fiscal year 1969, beginning next July 1.

The bill provided for a total military expenditure of \$82.4 billion — 15 percent higher than the \$71.5 billion war budget of fiscal year 1968.

Besides the fact that the bill is a good deal larger than the previous one, some of the other differences

are instructive. When the war budget was considered in the Senate last year, efforts were made to reduce spending on "strategic" weapons in order to increase funds directly related to the war in Vietnam.

In fact, the senators cut more than \$1 billion from the budget recommended to them by the Pentagon.

The 1969 budget once again increases funds for financing the war in Vietnam, but significantly, it also increases budgets for the "strategic" weapons systems — nuclear missiles, nuclear-powered submarines and long-range bombers. Moreover, it provides a vast increase in funds for researching future weapons systems.

And it was this point — the appropriations for military research — that was explicitly opposed by the three senators who voted against the bill. One of the three, Mike Mansfield, the Montana Democrat who has sharply criticized administration policies in Vietnam, stated April 19:

"In this bill is the seed money for the commencement of far-reaching procurement activities for such immense undertakings as an anti-ballistic-missile weapons system about which some of the most knowledgeable and experienced Americans including members of the Armed Services Committee have expressed grave reservations as to its practicability . . .

Anti-Guerrilla

"The bill also retains procurement authorization for the first of 30 floating warehouses of military hardware to facilitate the deployment anywhere around the world of American men and materiel in the event military action is ordered on short notice.

"I am not opposed to efficiency in our military operations, but I do not think that the old-fashioned methods of moving men and supplies to trouble spots around the world may supply that day or two of added deliberation that might preclude the necessity of deep American involvement in brush fire situations around the world."

(The other two senators who voted against the bill were Democrats Ernest Gruening (Alaska) and

Gaylord Nelson (Wisconsin); Democratic party "peace candidates" Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy "abstained.")

It is not clear why Mansfield objected to these procurements. They fit in with U.S. imperialism's global policies of oppression and war, its blueprint for world domination as indicated in the "Pax Americana" document disclosed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in February. Perhaps the senator was seeking some narrow gain for his local backers in Montana.

Worries

What is bothering larger sectors of the ruling class is not the policies and program for world domination. It is simply that they believe that escalation of the war in Vietnam at this point would upset these long-range policies.

They fear that it would weaken the military reserve force needed to put down new advances of the colonial revolution in other parts of the world. And they fear that the war is undermining the policy of keeping inflation from exceeding a "gradual" rate.

Discussing these matters in the April issue of *Fortune* magazine, economists Alan Greenspan and Gilbert Burck declare, "Among the many casualties of the Tet offensive in Vietnam was the hope that the U.S. could soon look forward to the happy day when war costs would go down . . .

"That assumption is now obsolete. The war is going to cost more than the budget projects, and perhaps more than most people yet realize."

Burck and Greenspan predict an increase of roughly \$11 billion spending on the costs of the war alone. But they also note: "The Vietnam war has already impaired to some extent the ability of the U.S. to react to aggression elsewhere . . .

"The reserve equipment picture is spotty . . .

"The manpower situation leaves a lot to be desired . . . the so-called strategic reserve is temporarily undermanned."

The problem is how to finance an escalated war, strengthen the present

"strategic" weapons system and prepare for more Vietnams without borrowing the amounts of money which would inflate the dollar beyond control — risking havoc in world trade, an escalation of black ghetto rebellion and an upsurge in labor militancy. And that is no small problem.

Washington threw its armies into Vietnam five years ago expecting to crush the rebellion in short order. But the "brush fire" turned into a full-scale war. The size and extent of the involvement knocked U.S. imperialism's global strategies out of kilter. The "gradual" inflation turned into a sharp one.

"In 1931," McChesney Martin continued in his declaration cited above, "the problem was deflation. Today it is inflation and equally intolerable."

Martin's declarations tend to the dramatic and they are taken with a grain of salt on Wall Street. The market fell 20 points the Monday morning following his Friday declaration but regained its upward climb in the afternoon.

So far no one has come through with a scheme that appeals to both the Pentagon and the Treasury and their partisans in the stock market. But this much is clear — investors prefer talk about toning down the war in Vietnam to talk about escalating it.

CAMPAINING WITH THE NDP

For the first time ever, the New Democratic Party is planning to field candidates in all 264 ridings for the June 25 federal election. The decision was taken by the NDP's federal campaign committee, meeting in Ottawa immediately after the election was called.

A special effort will be made in Quebec and the Maritimes, where the party is not so firmly rooted. Special organizers are being hired in Quebec, and the provincial NDP leader, Robert Cliche, who is running this time in the Montreal area riding of Duvernay, expresses confidence that the New Democrats will make a major breakthrough. In the 1965 election, the party received a quarter million votes in the province, most of them in Montreal.

* * * *

NDP officials expect to spend about one million dollars on the campaign—an impressive sum, although a far cry from the tens of millions the old-line capitalist parties will be consuming. About \$300,000 of this amount will come directly from trade unions: \$150,000 from local unions and the rest from the Committee on Political Education (COPE) of the AFL-CIO-CLC unions.

* * * *

About 260,000 workers in 712 local unions are now affiliated mem-

bers of the NDP through their locals. According to the political education director of the Canadian Labor Congress, George Home, the "long-range" target is to bring about 500,000 workers into affiliation. Efforts to achieve this goal are hampered by laws prohibiting political affiliation for civil servants and, in British Columbia, virtually all organized workers.

* * * *

NDP leader T. C. Douglas appears to be making Canadian complicity in the Vietnam war a major issue in his speeches. He told a standing room only crowd of 600 at the Hamilton East nominating convention that the Liberal government "will not come before the bar of historic judgment with clean hands, because there is blood on them—blood money to the tune of more than \$300 million a year."

Prime Minister Trudeau had said Canada could not halt arms shipments because it would put men out of work, Douglas said. But the same workers who make tanks could make tractors. Those who make napalm could be making fertilizers and insecticides.

* * * *

Vietnam also figured prominently in the Niagara peninsula NDP conference which met April 27 to plan policy for the forthcoming election campaign. The more than 50 delegates from the five area ridings

heard Welland NDP candidate Mel Swart expose the current U.S. "peace" offensive. Swart said "The onus of peace rests with the United States. They are the ones who are on foreign soil and they should be leaning over backward to reach the negotiation table."

Brock University professor Marvin Blawer told the conference that as one result of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam, people are becoming "hardened toward death and killing and are now beginning to accept this as a normal part of life."

The conference concluded by voting its support for the first resolution ever passed by the NDP in the Niagara region against the U.S. Vietnam policy.

* * * *

Ken Novakowski, federal president of the New Democratic Youth, contested the nomination in Edmonton East at the city's area-wide joint nominating convention. Novakowski has criticized the Alberta NDP in the party's paper, the **Alberta Democrat**, which he edits, for its lack of grass-roots participation, and its failure to emphasize the socialist alternative in elections and to appeal directly to the working class vote.

In his nomination speech, Novakowski, who ran as a proclaimed socialist, listed the big issues he would emphasize: Canadian material and diplomatic complicity in the war in Vietnam, the need for a planned economy owned by the Canadian people, the crisis in housing and high food prices.

Although his remarks were applauded by a majority of the large audience, Novakowski lost his bid by a vote of 67 to 39.

Undoubtedly a major factor in his defeat was the fact that his successful opponent for the nomination was Roy Jamha, president of the Alberta Federation of Labor and an officer of the provincial party executive. In view of Jamha's powerful credentials, the contest cannot be considered a true test of the strength of Novakowski's views and popularity amongst the NDP membership.

'Vote Against Vietnam War'

by Paul Swift

About 90 Toronto anti-war activists met May 18 to discuss ways of making the Vietnam war an issue in the federal election campaign. Called by the Spring Mobilization Committee, the conference was attended by many trade unionists and New Democrats as well as anti-war activists from all walks of life.

"There is far more opportunity to find people receptive to anti-war ideas during this election," said guest speaker Jim Norton, a staff worker for the United Steelworkers of America and a former NDP candidate. He pointed to the Liberal and Conservative parties as being complicit in the war, both by their statements of support for U.S. policy in Vietnam, and their support of Canada's sales of \$300 million in arms to the U.S. each year.

Turning to the NDP, Norton noted that it has been the only party to state a clear opposition to the U.S. presence in Vietnam, and he urged the anti-war movement to work for the NDP campaign. He admitted that many candidates were not intending to make Vietnam an issue, but he advised the assembly, "You must be prepared to act not only as the conscience of Canada, but, in some ridings, as the conscience of the NDP." Some candidates, however, are making the war a key issue.

Norton, himself a member of the York Committee to End the War in Vietnam, proposed that anti-war activists attend candidate meetings and ask questions about the war, distribute literature at such meetings, and write questions to candidates, getting them to commit themselves in writing on the subject of Vietnam.

Norton's speech was warmly received by the conference. A report on election activities, given later on by Naomi Riddell, was adopted, including Norton's proposals. Other plans adopted were for posters, leaflets, "flying picket squads" to meet visiting Cabinet ministers, and speaking out at candidate meetings.

The slogan of the campaign is "Vote Against the War Parties."

The conference elected Joe Young as Executive Secretary of the SMC, whose name was changed to Vietnam Mobilization Committee. In his

report on the past activities of the Committee, Young noted that despite Johnson's peace maneuvers, the Committee had correctly continued its protests, demanding immediate U.S. withdrawal and an end to Canada's complicity.

To this report an amendment was moved by Robert Fairley, who wanted the VMC to take an "anti-imperialist stand" on the war, specifically calling for support to the National Liberation Front of south Vietnam.

John Riddell of the League for Socialist Action pointed out that the anti-war movement's program, centered on immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops, is in fact anti-imperialist in its frontal opposition to the U.S. presence in Vietnam. The amendment would seriously restrict the appeal of the movement, tending to block the perspective of mobilizing the broad layers opposed to the war, while adding nothing to the anti-imperialist character of the

movement. The amendment was defeated almost unanimously.

Dave Hemblen reported on the formation of the Day of Protest Defense Committee, formed under the sponsorship of NDP MPP Stephen Lewis, Rabbi A. Feinberg and others to answer the grave threat to civil liberties posed by the police disruption of the Toronto April 27 rally and the arrest of nine anti-war protesters. Together with another group set up by six of the defendants, the Committee is raising funds for the defense of the arrested. The conference voted support to the efforts of both groups.

The conference chose Joe Young as its new Executive Secretary, and elected as other executive members Anne Barrett, Rev. Vern Kimbell, Naomi Riddell and Frank Showler. Eighteen others were elected to constitute, together with delegates from supporting organizations, the Vietnam Mobilization Committee.



RESULTS OF U.S. BLITZKREIG. American planes wiped out 2,000 buildings in this section of Cholon, a suburb of Saigon taken and held by National Liberation Front forces during recent Tet offensive. An American retaliatory bombing, which left 50,000 people homeless, is reminiscent of such atrocities as destruction of Warsaw ghetto by Nazis or Canadian and allied bombing of Dresden in Second World War. Meanwhile, the war goes on. As "peace" talks open in Paris, it was announced that American battle deaths were reaching new records — 562 in the week ending May 11.

Crisis in U.S. Anti-War Group

by Paul Swift

A serious crisis has erupted in the U.S. Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam — a crisis which threatens to undermine the very foundations on which the American and world anti-Vietnam war movements have been built.

For the first time in the history of the SMC, a policy of political exclusion has been adopted and carried out. A motion was passed by the working committee of the SMC on May 8 which stated that the full-time paid staff of the SMC could not include members of political organizations.

The practical effect of this motion was to fire staffers Kipp Dawson and Syd Stapleton, who are members of the Young Socialist Alliance, a revolutionary socialist youth organization. It also meant that a member of the Communist party, Phyllis Kalb, was fired as well, but she indicated that she was willing to step down, and supported the motion.

The motion, sponsored and carried by the combined forces of the Communist Party and the radical pacifists on the SMC working committee, represents a decisive break from the principle of non-exclusion on which the U.S. anti-war movement was founded and built to its present massive strength. This principle has been staunchly defended by both Dawson and Stapleton, who have proven time and again their commitment to the movement to end the war.

Kipp Dawson was West Coast executive director of the SMC, and was largely responsible for the or-

ganization of the April 15, 1967 demonstration in San Francisco, before moving to New York. Syd Stapleton, known to many Canadian student activists because of his participation at a Federal Council meeting and a Federal Convention of the Student Association to End the War in Vietnam, was the editor of the *Student Mobilizer*.

It is clear that the CP-pacifist bloc is feeling the pressures of the coming elections. In keeping with the sort of "lesser-evil politics" that elected LBJ in 1964, they want to divert the anti-war movement from its single-issue path into the election campaign, behind "peace" candidates for the Democratic Party. Dawson and Stapleton, being determined to keep the movement on its independent, single-issue path, obviously were in the way of their plans.

The SMC working committee is hoping to get away with their exclusionist policy by cancelling the national conference of the SMC, which is supposed to be held before the end of June. At such a conference, the past work and performance of the working committee would be reviewed before an assembly representing the mass rank and file of the movement.

Protests against the policy of political exclusion are being sent to the SMC national office from all over the United States and other countries where the anti-war movement looks to the U.S. movement for leadership and inspiration. American anti-war groups are calling for a full national conference in a central city in the mid-west for June 29, in accord with the decision of the last conference.

SAEWV Leader Protests

Joe Young, chairman of the Canada-wide Student Association to End the War in Vietnam and executive secretary of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee in Toronto, has sent the following statement to the Student Mobilization Committee in New York:

I am dismayed to hear of the dismissal of Syd Stapleton and Kipp Dawson from the staff of the Student Mobilization Committee for which I can only interpret as their particular political beliefs. The Student Mobilization Committee has given leadership in the world-wide struggle

against the war. We have often responded to its calls for action, as have anti-war groups around the world. At this time when more Americans and Vietnamese are dying than ever before, the SMC carries great responsibilities. The ability of the SMC to fulfill these responsibilities will be destroyed if its non-exclusionism is destroyed. Because the fate of the SMC affects the world movement, I feel that I must raise my voice in protest and demand that Syd Stapleton and Kipp Dawson be readmitted to the staff of the Student Mobilization Committee.

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US Talks Peace Hots Up War

by John Riddell

The grim statistics of U.S. and Vietnamese casualties are revealing the scope of Washington's continuing escalation of the Vietnam war. During the first 23 weeks of the year, total U.S. casualties averaged 2,692 a week, twice the weekly average of 1,372 in 1967. At the present rate, U.S. war dead will reach 35,000 by the year's end. For the Vietnamese, the devastation has reached even more tragic proportions. Even Saigon is now subject to the deadly U.S. bombardment. According to U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, south Vietnamese war refugees now total between five and six million — almost a third of the population.

Far from viewing the Paris talks as a signal to end the slaughter, Washington has cynically used them as a smoke-screen for further acceleration of the war. The U.S. military command has revealed, that only three days after Johnson's negotiations offer, it ordered an "all-out" military offensive. Three massive "search and destroy" operations were conducted around Saigon, two with over 50,000 men, one with over 100,000 men — the highest troop figures for such operations of the war. In the two weeks following the opening of preliminary negotiations, the toll of U.S. dead hit the highest level of the war, over 500 a week.

Troop Increase

On June 11, the House of Representatives passed a "supplemental" military appropriations bill increasing by nearly one-third the Vietnam war budget proposed by President Johnson in January — from \$20.6

billion to \$26.7 billion. In the debate on the bill, it was revealed that the additional fund of \$6 billion was linked to Washington's intention to increase the total of U.S. forces in Vietnam to a new high of 549,000, and to paying for a larger B-52 bombing program now in effect.

Washington's "escalate while you negotiate" policy has run into serious obstacles on three fronts: in Paris, in Vietnam and on the home front in the U.S.

North Vietnamese delegates at the Paris talks have made it clear that they are making no concessions from their principled demand for U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. They have reiterated that Washington must unilaterally end all bombing of north Vietnam and all other acts of war (including spy flights, smuggling of commandos, violation of territorial waters) before talks can proceed on other matters.

Hanoi Position

Radio Hanoi replied to Hubert Humphrey's proposal for a ceasefire on June 26 with a clear restatement of the north Vietnamese position. It condemned the proposal as one which would signify "legalizing the illegal occupation of south Vietnam by more than half a million U.S. and satellite troops. This also means that the Vietnamese people must cease their national liberation struggle, lay down their arms and refrain from resisting the U.S. aggressors. . . So long as the U.S. aggressors remain on Vietnamese soil, the Vietnamese people will continue their fight."

(See page 7)

U.S. Hots up War

(Continued from page 1)

North Vietnamese delegates have greatly annoyed Washington by their firm policy of open diplomacy — reporting to the public the substance of each day's discussions. U.S. secretary of defense Clark Clifford complained June 21 that only when private talks begin, "then I believe we will begin to make some progress" — revealing how his government's shabby diplomacy fears exposure to the light of world opinion.

The continuing escalation of the U.S. war in Vietnam has not shifted the military balance in its favor. The fortress of Khe Sanh, defended at such cost, is being abandoned. Only a week after the massive U.S. operations around Saigon, the Vietnamese revolutionary forces responded with a powerful offensive against the city which is still continuing. An Associated Press dispatch claims only 20 percent of south Vietnam as under secure government control. Yet even this figure must be challenged when

Saigon itself is not secure against attack, and U.S. forces are powerless to halt its continuing bombardment.

The surprising results of the New York State primary June 18 provided evidence that the Paris talks have not lessened dissatisfaction with Johnson's Vietnam war policies. Forces backing Senator Eugene McCarthy trounced Vice President Hubert Humphrey, while the Humphrey candidate ran a poor third behind a pro-McCarthy candidate in the senatorial race, despite his expenditure of more than a million dollars for TV and radio time.

McCarthy is no supporter of U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, and offers no genuine alternative to the pro-war policies of the Johnson administration. Yet his unexpected popularity is a strong indication of the breadth of feeling in the U.S. that is in total agreement with the north Vietnamese proposal for an end of the Vietnam war — immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops.

Canadian Troops Train For Vietnam-Style War

by Jim Whitton

"Are Canadian troops now going to be sent to die in the inferno of Vietnam?" asks a leaflet released by the Toronto-based Vietnam Mobilization Committee (VMC). The leaflet reveals that at Camp Petawawa, north of Ottawa, the Canadian armed forces have established a mock south-east Asian village where troops are being trained in guerrilla warfare. Reporters say they have been refused permission to observe these facilities.

The VMC asks:

"Is it not possible that in the face of continuing defeat the U.S. government will attempt to involve its allies like Canada in the war directly or under the guise of some 'peace-keeping' force? You can be quite sure that when the government trains our sons in guerrilla warfare it intends to use them, and not in Canada!"

This leaflet could inaugurate an important new educational campaign by anti-war forces to expose this ominous new evidence of Canada's complicity in the war. It is part of the continuing work of the Canadian anti-war movement, which is picking up after a slight lull as it becomes clear to people that the U.S. government is using the talks in Paris as a cover for further escalation. American casualties have reached the highest levels yet. As many soldiers were killed in the first six months of this year as were killed in all of last year. The volume of bombing in the north is greater than ever, despite the limitation of bombing to below the 20th parallel.

In Toronto, the Vietnam Mobilization Committee has established the first continuing center for the anti-war movement in that city. The center is staffed full-time by the committee's executive secretary, Joe Young. It is being developed as a distribution center for literature, speakers and films for anti-war activists across the country. Every

week activists come to the center to aid in the continuing work against the war. As well, the VMC is planning an art auction to be held in the fall to raise money for the center and upcoming mobilizations. Already Pierre Berton and Farley Mowat have agreed to become co-chairmen of the auction.

Montreal activists in the Voix du Québec sur le Vietnam (Voice of Quebec on Vietnam) are circulating issue number 3 of their bulletin, *Le Vietnam et Nous*. It contains a special report on the complicity of the Quebec government of Daniel Johnson, including a lengthy list of Quebec companies engaged in war production.

These developments in the Canadian anti-war movement take place as the movement around the world prepares for new mobilizations this fall. South of the border, the crisis in the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) has been resolved in favor of those who wanted the committee to continue as a single-issue anti-war movement aimed at mobilizing masses of Americans in the streets against the Vietnam war. At the recent Continuations Committee meeting, it was decided to support local actions throughout the States and the world Aug. 3-10 around the anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima. It was also decided that at the September conference of the SMC, a date will be set for a fall mobilization around the world for the immediate withdrawal of American forces, prior to the November presidential elections.

In conjunction with the American call for actions August 3-10, the Vietnam Mobilization Committee in Toronto has arranged to show Felix Greene's film "Inside North Vietnam" on August 11. This will be the first time the movie has been shown in Ontario. It is also known that in Vancouver and other centers, committees are planning solidarity actions on these days.

Sask. NDPers Lead Protest

'Withdraw U.S. Bases!'

The Saskatchewan NDP has taken a firm stand against U.S. bases in that province and the continual violation of Canadian airspace by U.S. bombers. The recent provincial convention passed a resolution that the NDP "oppose the flights of United States training bombers over the province of Saskatchewan as being inconsistent with its commitment to world peace and Canadian independence, and . . . that this convention send a telegram to the prime minister demanding the immediate withdrawal of these bases from Saskatchewan. . . ."

The resolution was prompted by simulated low-level bombing runs being conducted by U.S. B-52 bombers at the SAC base stationed at Naicam, Sask. The base has recently been the target of protest demonstrations, in which NDP and New Democratic Youth members and supporters have played a prominent role. The demonstrations have attracted sympathy throughout the province. Liberal Premier Thatcher made it clear where his government stood on the question when he issued a formal apology to the U.S. ambassador for the "boorish behavior" of the demonstrators.

A newly-formed committee has announced plans to hold another demonstration at Naicam on Sept. 7. Spokesman Greg Michalenko, an NDY activist, says new information gives the committee good reason to believe that the SAC base at Naicam is actively involved in training both flight and ground crews for service in Vietnam. The committee feels that the presence of the SAC base in Canada makes this country actively complicit in the Vietnam war.

CAMPAIGNING WITH THE NDP

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GI Dissent Growing

Anti-War Rally Set for Oct. 26

by Paul Swift

TORONTO — "Anti-Vietnam war dissent among GIs is so great that now, for the first time, the American anti-war movement has a genuine perspective of being able to end the war," a former U.S. Army private told an audience here on Sept. 14.

Former Pfc. Howard Petrick gave the keynote address at a conference of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee. Over 120 people from 30 organizations attended the assembly, which laid plans for the coming October 26 International Day of Protest against the war.

"The student-based anti-war movement can't end the war by itself; it must reach out to involve the thousands of soldiers who are opposed to the war and who *can* put a stop to it," said Petrick, who was "un-desirably" discharged from the U.S. Army last March for his anti-war views. He is now on the national staff of the Student Mobilization Committee.

The American anti-war movement has increasingly oriented towards the young men who, like Petrick, get drafted into the Army to help fight a war they do not want. Now these efforts are bearing fruit. Petrick predicted that an unprecedented num-



Howard Petrick

ber of GIs on active duty would participate in the anti-war activities at the end of October.

Petrick described how easily young draftees come to rebel against the barrage of crude propaganda they are subjected to by the Army officials. The GIs are shown racist "training films," designed to establish the fiendish nature of the Vietnamese guerrillas; they are given lectures on topics like "Know Your

Enemy, the Viet Cong." But, Petrick pointed out, "as soon as the guys start to ask searching questions, the classes are cancelled." Evidently the Army wants to take no chances with having its policies open to critical evaluation by the soldiers.

He related an anecdote about a chaplain who was telling the new inductees about the "chain of command" structure in the Army. Starting with the privates, the chaplain traced the chain of command all the way up to LBJ, and from there — where else but to the good Lord himself. When the questions started flying — "Does that mean it's a sin to refuse to go to Vietnam?", "Can I disobey an order if I don't believe in God?" — the talk was drawn to an abrupt close.

Anti-war groups are inviting GIs to be guest speakers at public meetings and rallies, as well as leafleting bases and selling literature to the troops. When Petrick did this on his own base, he reported, one anti-war pamphlet or newspaper would be read by 15 or 20 men. GI papers against the war are springing up all over the country, he said. *Task Force*, in the San Francisco-Berkeley area, circulated 8,000 copies in one week. Other papers, with names like *Strike Back*, *Fatigue Press*, *Pawn's Pawn* and *Fun, Travel and Adventure* are very popular with GIs.

Army regulations restrict the GIs' constitutional rights to freedom of speech and assembly. Nevertheless, said Petrick, the Army is reluctant to court-martial a GI on a constitutional issue (such as the right to receive anti-war literature in the mail), so they put a GI into a situation where they can prosecute him on some violation of regulations. As an example, he cited the case of Pvt. Andy Stapp, who stood on his constitutional rights by refusing an order to open his footlocker, in which he had anti-war literature. The Army smashed open his locker, confiscated his literature, and then court-martialed Stapp for having a broken footlocker!

But the dissent within the Army is not limited just to individual acts of defiance. The recent stockade revolts at Danang and Long Binh in

(See page 8)



PICKET TRUDEAU. Vancouver anti-war demonstrators greeted Trudeau as he attended Liberal coffee party on Labor Day.

Plans for Oct. 26 Pickets

(Continued from page 1)

south Vietnam and the incident at Fort Hood, Texas, where some 60 GIs are reported to have held an all-night sit-in to protest against being sent to Chicago to serve as "riot troops" during the Democratic party convention, herald large-scale resistance among the troops in the near future. If widespread enough, such resistance would paralyze the entire U.S. war effort.

After Petrick had spoken, VMC executive secretary Joe Young presented the proposal for the October 26 action. This will include a parade down the middle of Yonge St. from the provincial legislature to the city hall, via the U.S. consulate. "This will probably be the most important demonstration Toronto has yet seen," Young said, recalling the 6,000-strong march in Toronto last October 21. The theme of the protest will be centered around the three slogans, Withdraw U.S. Troops, End Canada's Complicity in the War, and Vietnam for the Vietnamese.

The anti-war movement is in a position of potentially large growth in the next period, he noted. The public is disillusioned with the Paris

peace farce; the Humphrey-Nixon presidential campaign poses no anti-war alternative within the two Establishment parties; there are alarming indications that Canadian troops might be sent to Vietnam; and as Trudeaumania begins to evaporate, more and more Canadians will come to realize that the new prime minister represents no real break from the pro-war policy of the previous government. This atmosphere, combined with growing revulsion to the war, sets the stage for a major protest march on October 26.

The conference agreed to invite an active GI or Vietnam veteran to speak at the Oct. 26 rally. Some groups are planning to have mime troupes and floats in the parade.

The organizational report on the VMC's activities showed that the committee had a steady monthly income of \$175 from pledges alone; this is supplemented by additional donations and fund-raising activities.

André Bekerman reported on the defense campaign of the nine demonstrators arrested outside the U.S. consulate April 27. Two were convicted of disturbing the peace; five were acquitted, and two cases are still pending.

Confront Trudeau

VANCOUVER — Prime Minister Trudeau got a warm reception when he attended a Liberal party coffee-klatch here Sept. 2. About 50 members of the Vancouver Vietnam Day Committee picketed outside the Hotel Vancouver, where he was staying, to confront him with his government's complicity in the escalating Vietnam war.

Sheila Turgeon, member of the VVDC organizing committee told the press: "If the prime minister is to be consistent and if his professed stand for self-determination for the Czechoslovakian people is to mean anything, then he must also call for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. To do otherwise is to display hypocrisy of the worst sort."

Among the marchers' chants: "Trudeau, Sharp, What do you say, How many bombs did you sell today?"; Trudeau Swings, bullshit, Nothing but a hypocrite."

'U.S. Guilty of Genocide in Vietnam'

by Paul-Marie Lapointe

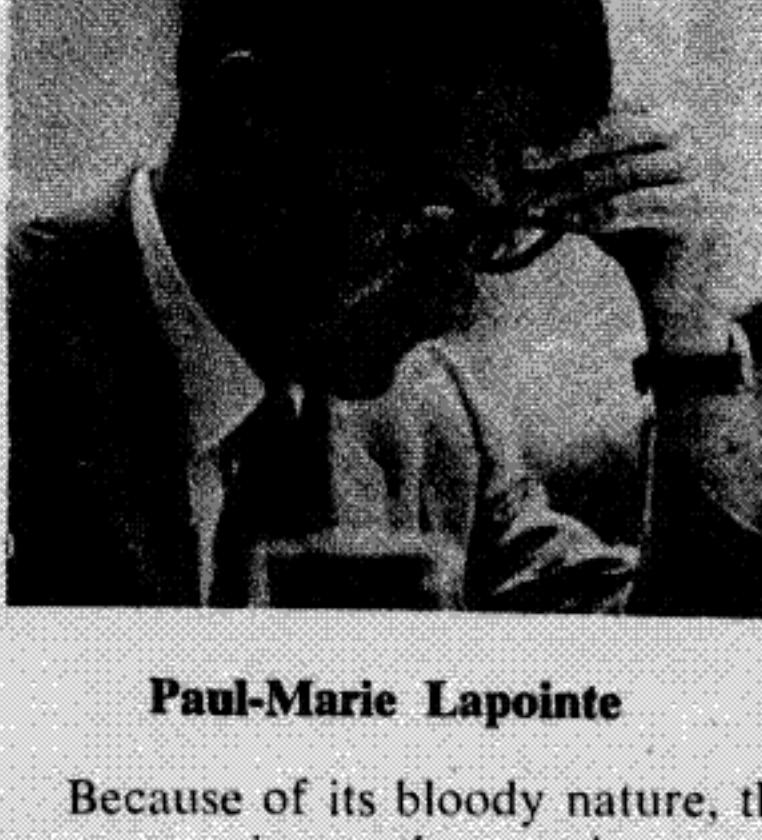
The magazine Tricontinental, theoretical organ of the Cuba-based Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAL), recently asked 16 prominent intellectuals of various political persuasions what they thought of the Vietnam war from the ethical and political point of view. Their answers were published in the July-August issue (No. 7) of Tricontinental.

The following is the view of Paul-Marie Lapointe, the 39-year-old French-Canadian journalist and poet who is editor in chief of Le Magazine Maclean.

* * * *

The war being waged by the United States in Vietnam is the most odious imperialist aggression of the 20th century, an aggression that is not only military but also political, economic, and cultural.

Unquestionable testimony has been presented before the Russell Tribunal as to the particularly odious nature of the military aggression: the use of fragmentation bombs, the destruction of schools and hospitals, terrorist raids on nonmilitary objectives, the scorched-earth policy, torture, etc. This testimony, as well as the information that comes through the normal channels of the press and other organs of information, permits us to affirm that the U.S. military aggression against Vietnam constitutes genocide.



Paul-Marie Lapointe

Not only conscientious intellectuals, whatever their nationality or ideology, but also the majority of the citizens of all countries — with the exception of the United States, where the opposition, although growing by the day, is still in the minority — condemn the U.S. military aggression against Vietnam. No one is fooled any longer, even in countries that are "friendly" to the United States, about the imperialist and criminal nature of this aggression.

Because of its bloody nature, the U.S. aggression against Vietnam constitutes the maximum expression of imperialism. The armed destruction of a people through force is accompanied by all types of imperialist manifestations in the political, economic, and cultural spheres.

The victory of the National Liberation Front of south Vietnam, which is synonymous with the victory of the people of that country, is the only outcome that can be desired by all the people of the world who struggle not only for their liberty but for their very existence. An imperialist victory in Vietnam would mean catastrophe for the Vietnamese people and for the rest of the Third World countries. It would also be a catastrophe for all of the socialist countries, even the most powerful ones, and for the so-called capitalist countries, large and small, friendly as well as neutral with respect to the United States. It would be a catastrophe for the U.S. people themselves, who, inadvertently — and more and more against their will — are letting themselves be dragged into the dirtiest business in their history: imperialist aggression.

No man on this earth worthy of the name could refuse to condemn the United States for its aggression against Vietnam, could refrain from participating in bringing about the defeat of the U.S. imperialist aggressor.



HE WON'T BE THERE

BE SURE YOU
**MARCH
 OCT. 26
 AGAINST THE
 WAR IN VIETNAM
 QUEEN'S PARK 2 P.M.**

**END CANADA'S COMPLICITY!
 WITHDRAW U.S. TROOPS NOW!**

Vietnam Mobilization Committee 241 Victoria Street Toronto 364-5030

TRUDEAU WON'T GO. Toronto's Vietnam Mobilization Committee poster announces Oct. 26 anti-war march.

NDP, Students Build Oct. 26 Antiwar Rally

**THE WORKERS
 VANGUARD**

Vol. 13, No. 3 (159) October 7, 1968 Toronto — 10 Cents

Across the country, committees are moving into high gear for the October 26 International Day of Protest against the war in Vietnam. Internationally, massive mobilizations are being planned in the United States, Britain, Japan and many other countries. As the following reports indicate, Oct. 26 is shaping up to be the biggest, most impressive day of anti-war demonstrations in Canada so far.

* * * *

At its meeting last week, the Vancouver Labor Council voted unanimously to endorse and support the Oct. 26 IDP demonstration in that city. The Labor Council is a participating group in the Vancouver Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam (CCEWV), which brings together over 30 groups including several NDP constituency associations. The CCEWV, which has already endorsed the call of the U.S. Student Mobilization Committee for action on Oct. 26, met Sept. 29 to consider specific proposals. Among these were a submission from the Vancouver Vietnam Day Committee suggesting a demonstration focusing on a federal building, the Liberal party headquarters, and the U.S. consulate. (Full report next issue.)

* * * *

The 100,000-member Canadian Union of Students voted to support the International Week of Protest, Oct. 21-27, at its recent congress in Guelph.

Originally the congress had been presented with a resolution simply stating opposition to the war and calling for U.S. withdrawal and an end to Canadian government complicity in the war. However, following a speech by Joe Young, chairman of the Student Association to End the War in Vietnam, who had just returned the day before from the Student Mobilization Committee conference in Chicago, the movers of the original motion amended it to

state that CUS would "support the International Week of Protest and help build mass demonstrations on Oct. 26." The congress supported the motion by a majority of 75 percent.

* * * *

In Montreal, an impressive list of endorsements has already been won for the Oct. 26 protest. The Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec (UGEQ) has given its formal endorsement.

Other sponsors include Roland Morin, president of the Quebec NDP; Laurier Lapierre, federal vice-president, NDP; Donald Boyle, NDP candidate in Laval; Paul-Marie Lapointe, editor of *Le Magazine Maclean*; and Claude Charron, vice-president, external affairs, UGEQ.

The Front de Libération Populaire has formally endorsed the action.

An organizing meeting called by the Voix du Québec sur le Vietnam (VQV) is deciding Oct. 2 what form the action will take.

* * * *

In Toronto, the Vietnam Mobilization Committee has already issued leaflets and posters for the Oct. 26

(See page 2)



Joe Young

Oct. 26 Protest

(Continued from page 1)

demonstration. Several NDP riding associations have endorsed the action, as have the Ontario Young New Democrats. Stephen Lewis, MPP, told the Humber NDP Association that he plans to speak at the rally. The Voice of Women have indicated that they will support the action as they have in the past.

The initial response of the police to a request to use Yonge St. has been outright denial. The VMC plans to use all avenues of public pressure to establish their right to march on Yonge, the major thoroughfare in that city. The Civil Liberties Association has agreed to fight the case for the VMC.

* * * *

The Winnipeg Committee for Peace in Vietnam has already decided to hold a large demonstration on Oct. 26. Plans were drawn up Sept. 30. Among the speakers the committee plans to invite is Martin Loney, president-elect of the Canadian Union of Students.

* * * *

The Vancouver Vietnam Day Committee is organizing a demonstration Oct. 12 in solidarity with a mass anti-war demonstration by GIs in San Francisco the same day. The GI march is going ahead despite efforts by top Pentagon brass to stop it.

In Vancouver, a high school Students Against the War in Vietnam was organized at a meeting of the

Youth Coordinating Committee Sept. 15. Forty young people, half of them high school students, heard a speech by Karen Kopperud, a leading university anti-war activist.

* * * *

The chairman of the university Student Association to End the War in Vietnam, Joe Young, is making a tour of south-western Ontario to build support for Oct. 26. Young spoke in Windsor to the New Democratic Youth club which is made up of high school students. The first anti-war march in Windsor's history may result.

Young will also be visiting London, Waterloo, Guelph, St. Catharines, Welland, Hamilton and other cities.

* * * *

Activists working on the Laurentian University campus in Sudbury, Ont. are planning that city's first anti-war march on Oct. 26.

The London, Ont. Committee to End the War in Vietnam will march on Oct. 26 down Dundas Street to the Cenotaph.

* * * *

Other protests on Oct. 26 are planned in Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton, and Regina. In Brandon, Man., where there has been no protest for three years, the campus paper *The Quill* has expressed interest in publicizing the IDP, which might lead to some action there on Oct. 26.

— Jim Whitton

THE WORKERS VANGUARD

Vol. 13, No. 3 (159) October 7, 1968 Toronto — 10 Cents

Sharp Supports Viet Bombing

Canada's political complicity in the Vietnam war has reached new depths with the latest statement by External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp. In reply to a question from NDP House leader David Lewis, Sharp said Canada would not endorse U Thant's resolution for a halt to the U.S. bombing of north Vietnam because it lacked "balance." Sharp's exact words were:

"A resolution calling only for a halt in the bombing without stressing the obligation on the other side to contribute significantly to military de-escalation would not seem to reflect what has to be done by both sides if peace is to be restored."

Just a year ago, Sharp's predecessor Paul Martin surprised a lot of people with his statement that a unilateral bombing halt by the United States was "a matter of first priority if we are to start the process of de-escalation." Many interpreted his remarks to indicate a shift from "quiet" support to open criticism of U.S. policy. Martin, of course, made it clear that he simply wanted to remove the "onus" for the war's continuation from the White House, and shift it to the Vietnamese liberation fighters.

The Paris talks notwithstanding, the U.S. bombing continues — and at higher levels than ever. But for unexplained reasons, Trudeau's cabinet thinks the U.S. has now discharged its "onus." Could the government's shift have any relation to



Mitchell Sharp

the U.S. State Department's known displeasure concerning U Thant's suggestion?

Whatever the explanation, the vast majority of Canadians do not share Trudeau's well-known view that victims of aggression are a matter of indifference, to be left to "stew in their own juice." By demonstrating our opposition to the Vietnam war in massive numbers on Oct. 26, we can show Trudeau and his sort that we want no part of his government's craven complicity in the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism.

'Withdraw U.S. Troops' Is Growing Demand

by Dick Fidler

When President Johnson announced seven months ago that he would limit the bombing of north Vietnam, and that he would not stand for re-election in November, many people interpreted his decision to indicate a change of heart among the U.S. ruling circles. Developments since then have revealed otherwise.

In 1968, the number of U.S. dead and wounded is averaging out to

Oct. 26 Rally Endorsed by NDP MPs

The entire caucus of New Democrat MPs in the house of commons and the Québec NDP Provincial Council have endorsed the Oct. 26 International Day of Protest mobilization against the war in Vietnam. As well, official NDP bodies and some labor unions are supporting the action by participating in building the mobilization. The following notes continue our coverage of actions being projected across the country.

* * * *

The Vancouver Coordinating Committee conference on Sept. 29 decided to rent a headquarters for a month and staff it with a full-timer. The address is Suite 1, 525 West Pender, Vancouver. The conference voted to make its demands at the march Withdraw U.S. Troops Now!, Self-determination for Vietnam!, U.S. Aggressors Get out of Vietnam!, and End Canadian Support for U.S. Aggression in Vietnam.

The committee has already received sizeable donations of money and supplies from five local unions.

Among the speakers at the Oct. 26 rally will be an active-duty G.I., Tom Berger, NDP MLA, and Martin Loney, president of Simon Fraser student council.

On October 12, a solidarity demonstration with the San Francisco GI march was held at the court house by the Vietnam Day Committee.

* * * *

A planning meeting in Ottawa Oct. 6 called by the Carleton CEWV and attended by representatives of the Canadian Union of Students, the Communist Party, the NDY, the Ottawa CEWV and the Ottawa YS/ (See page 7)

about 2700 a week, about twice the 1,372 weekly average in 1967. Total U.S. casualty figures for the war have soared to over 200,000, including close to 30,000 American soldiers killed in battle. *U.S. News and World Report* reported in June, a month after the Paris talks had begun, that "twenty thousand American men will be killed in Vietnam this year, at the current rate, and 120,000 will be wounded. That is more than in all previous years of the war combined." Moreover, "the desertion rate among south Vietnamese soldiers, always an indicator of troop morale, has shot up — while the defection rate among Communist soldiers has plummeted." Recently, there have been reports of troop revolts in south Vietnam, and in the United States itself, anti-war sentiment has been escalating among the active-duty GIs.

Revolutionaries Winning

In the wake of the victorious Tet offensive of last February, the utter failure of U.S. attempts to defeat the Vietnamese revolution is plain to

see. The discredited puppet government in Saigon is maintained only by the sheer weight of the U.S. military machine. The U.S. has not scored a significant military victory in over a year, and all pretense of "winning the hearts and minds of the people" has long been abandoned. The "peace" negotiations are predictably deadlocked. The Oct. 9 *Toronto Star* reports from Paris: "Diplomatic observers said the outlook for the talks now is that no progress will be made throughout President Johnson's time in office, ending Jan. 20."

But what change can be counted on even then? The overwhelming desire of the American people is for a withdrawal from south-east Asia. Yet none of the major party candidates presents any anti-war alternative. For the capitalist politicians, Vietnam remains the focus and major testing ground for imperialism's attempts to roll back and defeat the colonial revolution and the socialist forces which have now torn one-third of the world out of the orbit of the capitalist market. With

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...Oct. 26

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LJS decided to have a parade through downtown Ottawa and a Parliament Hill rally.

The St. George NDP Riding Association has become the first Toronto area riding to send an official delegate to the Vietnam Mobilization Committee. The attempts to get Yonge St. are moving ahead well. The Civil Liberties Association has sent a letter to the Police Commission asking that the permit be allowed. Joe Young, executive secretary of the VMC, has been on both major Toronto TV stations explaining the committee's stand. The com-

mittee will be taking the issue before the Board of Control and the Police Commission before the demonstration. The campaign has received support from NDP provincial secretary John Harney and Prof. C. B. Macpherson of the University of Toronto.

* * * *

Actions will be held widely across southern Ontario. Groups are planning to come by car and bus to Toronto from Guelph, Waterloo, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Peterborough, Oshawa and Kingston. In Hamilton, the Oct. 26 Coordinating Committee is planning a march from the city hall to Gore Park before the marchers proceed on to Toronto.

Anti-War Sentiment Grows

(Continued from page 1)

a great historic defeat staring them in the face, the imperialist rulers of America have adjusted their tactics, but in no way changed their objectives. Withdrawal they cannot accept; and so they "negotiate" as a cover for prolonging the war effort in Vietnam.

Despite the astounding successes of the heroic Vietnamese freedom fighters, the experience of recent months has shown that the Washington warlords can and will continue the war even without any prospect of political or military victory in Vietnam. But they can do so only as long as the American people, and the American GIs, permit it. The key factor in the dilemma confronting the White House today is the growing anti-war sentiment among all layers of the American public. This powerful anti-war movement is the product of a new awakening of consciousness among millions of Americans — the first time in U.S. history that a mass movement of opposition to an imperialist venture has formed while the war was going on.

The existence of the organized anti-war movement has encouraged anti-war GIs to speak out, and even to organize demonstrations against the war like that which occurred in San Francisco on Oct. 12. The key demand which the anti-war movement has popularized — immediate withdrawal of the troops, "Bring the Boys Home Now" — taps the profoundest aspirations of the draftees who want no part in a war which increasing numbers of them are coming to see is being waged solely for the benefit of the profiteering corporations. Any demand short of immediate withdrawal, such as appeals for a "negotiated solution," has no appeal to GIs, who are dying like flies in Saigon and the hinterland while the diplomats dally in Paris and Washington. And because it offers the best opportunity for rallying active opposition to the war within the army, and eventually

helping to bring the whole war effort to its knees, the withdrawal demand is the most effective expression of solidarity with the Vietnamese liberation fighters themselves.

If Vietnam has opened the eyes of many to the aggressive character of U.S. imperialism, it is no less compromising for the Canadian government, which has run interference for Washington at every stage of the war. External Affairs Minister Sharp's recent reiteration of the Trudeau government's support for the U.S. bombing simply highlights its abject complicity.

Operating through their own crown corporation and the Defense Production Sharing agreements, Liberal and Tory governments have actively solicited contracts with Canadian industry for everything from explosives to green berets to aid the U.S. war effort. Last year, arms sales reached an all-time high of well over \$300 million — the equivalent of a fifth of this country's "defense" budget. In 1965, just at a time when copper from the Congo and Rhodesia disappeared from the world market, the government moved to channel all exports of copper to the United States by placing an embargo on exports to all other countries. In 1967, corresponding exemptions were applied to embargo exports to the United States of another highly strategic metal, nickel, of which Canada is one of the biggest producers.

Even more outrageous, however, has been the government's *political* defense of the United States' genocidal aggression in Vietnam. "Quiet diplomacy"? At no time have either the Pearson or the Trudeau governments expressed any opposition to U.S. policy. Instead, Canada has used its position on the International Control Commission to spy on north Vietnam; it has postponed withdrawal of its NATO forces in Europe to allow the U.S. to deploy its own troops elsewhere; and it has consistently threatened to use Canadian troops in some sort of "peace-

keeping" role in Vietnam if some formula can be found for United Nations intervention to bail out the U.S. cause. Already, the Canadian Army has trained in "counter-insurgency" (read: counter-revolutionary warfare) with Vietnam veterans in Australia and in U.S. territories such as Puerto Rico and Alaska.

The creation in Canada of a powerful mass movement against the war based on the trade unions and their party, the NDP, is a priority for all who are concerned with defeating the reactionary schemes of U.S. imperialism and its allies like the Canadian government. Important steps in the construction of such a movement have already been taken. But much more remains to be done. By demonstrating Oct. 26 for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and an end to Canadian complicity, we can strike an important blow in support of the American anti-war movement, and for the victory of the Vietnamese revolution.



CANADIAN VICTIM OF THE WAR. The body of 23-year-old MicMac Indian Vincent Bernard arrives at Sydney, N.S. airport. Bernard was killed in action in Vietnam serving with U.S. Marine

Thousands March Against Viet War

by Jim Whitton

Successful demonstrations against U.S. aggression in Vietnam and Canadian government complicity in the war were held in all the major cities across Canada on Oct. 26.

Biggest rally was in Toronto, where a massive mobilization of police power without precedent in the city's history confronted the 2,500 to 3,000 people who marched in the Vietnam Mobilization Committee demonstration. Despite police harassment, the march maintained itself and concluded in a successful rally in City Hall Square. The march marked a great step forward for the Toronto anti-war forces.

Never before had such broad support been mustered for such a march. It was supported by many Toronto NDP riding associations as well as the Ontario NDP executive. The Glendon College (York University) student council also endorsed the action. The march was led by Joe Young of the Mobilization Committee, Gerry Gallagher of the Laborers union and Stephen Lewis, NDP MPP. This wide support transferred itself into an NDP contingent and feeder march. Despite the abstention of the old peace establishment and Communist party and attempts by Maoist elements to build an alternative march at the same time, the infusion of new NDP and labor forces made this nearly three times as large as any previous march organized by the VMC.

The most dynamic of the several floats was that of the Young Socialists, where brilliant posters of Che surrounded the slogan: "Support self-determination for Vietnam. Create two, three, many Vietnams." The YS's red flags with Che's im-

age waved on all parts of the demonstration. Huge signs on the League for Socialist Action float demanded: "Get out of the imperialist war pacts — NATO NORAD" and "Out with the Lib-Tory war parties — vote NDP."

The march organizers went through an arduous legal procedure in an attempt to get a permit to march down Yonge St., Toronto's major artery. An alternative route down empty streets was turned down by the VMC. After the police commission hearing the Wednesday before the march, when SMC executive secretary Joe Young was physically expelled from the meeting, the committee voted unanimously to continue with the Yonge St. march, while avoiding a confrontation with the police.

The police mobilized unprecedent-
(See page 8)

(Continued from page 1)

ed forces to try and stop the legal and peaceful protest. They mounted a solid line of horses and men on foot across College St. to block the route of march. They reportedly had close to 1,000 cops ready to move in, if not more. There were police standing by with tear gas, plastic body shields and clubs. They closed stores all down Yonge St. They organized as if there was going to be a bloody insurrection instead of a peaceful protest against the Vietnam war.

The marchers were unable to get onto Yonge St. despite several probes which were met by police charges on horseback and on foot. Over a dozen people were arrested, but the march was maintained



TOM BERGER, NDP MLA addresses anti-war rally in Vancouver.

against the police attacks. Joe Young was arrested as he attempted to lead the march across Bay St. on a green light between the white pedestrian lines. All the arrests were on equally flimsy grounds.

At the same time as the march was occurring, a small group, the Canadian for the National Liberation Front, walked on the sidewalk to the U.S. consulate. These people refused to join the main demonstration despite complete freedom of slogans. Shortly after the attacks on the march these people were also attacked and about 20 were arrested. Later the Maoists of the GNLF and spokesmen of the Communist party joined together in criticizing the VMC for attempting to march down Yonge St., charging it with "adventurism" in trying to defend the people's rights. They also picked up the slander of the capitalist *Globe and Mail* which accused the VMC organizers of not warning people what was going to happen. In fact, the VMC had announced its plans clearly in the press and in a leaflet distributed to all demonstrators prior to the march.

In Vancouver almost 2,000 people, mostly of high school and uni-

versity age, demonstrated in a militant, colorful, chanting demonstration. There were contingents from Surrey, Simon Fraser Students for a Democratic University, the Canadians for the National Liberation Front (who marched with the main demonstration), Local 213 of the IBEW, high schoolers, the B.C. YND and the Young Socialists. The street march ended at the U.S. consulate. Speakers included Martin Loney, president-elect of the Canadian Union of Students; Tom Berger, NDP MLA; Judy Peterson of the Co-ordinating Committee; Maxime Harris of the High School Students Against the War; Sheila Turgeon from the Vancouver Vietnam Day Committee; and Ken Hiebert of the Young Socialists. The rally was chaired by Tom Clark, a vice-president of the Vancouver local of the International Woodworkers of America.

When the march converged on the U.S. consulate, a delegation of about 50 people took a scroll bearing a list of demands on the Trudeau government — End the Arms Sales, Get Off the ICC, Tell the U.S. to Get Out of Vietnam, Withdraw

→ P. 2



POLICE INTIMIDATION. Solid phalanx of horses and cops barred the route to Toronto Vietnam marchers as they proceeded legally

along College St. A moment later, they moved in and forced marchers off the street. Several hundred more cops waited in background.

photo by Mintz



photo by Stone

ANTI-WAR LEADER ARRESTED. Joe Young, secretary of Vietnam Mobilization Committee, was arrested while leading Toronto demonstration. Note that cops have removed identification badges, which should be above left breast pocket.

Anti-War Marchers

< p. 1

from NATO — to the Liberal Party headquarters on Burrard. The scroll was pasted on the door. City council had earlier refused permission to route the march past the Liberal party headquarters.

In Ottawa, about 250 people participated in a demonstration and rally. The demonstration included a large number of high school students. It was organized despite the abstention of Ottawa's traditional "peace" leadership, the Ottawa Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

Despite a police order to the contrary, the demonstrators marched in the street: there were no incidents.

At the windup rally on Parliament Hill, the marchers heard speeches by George Addison of the Oct. 26 Mobilization Committee, Rev. Hallam Johnson, Carleton University's Anglican chaplain, Suzanne Boivin of the Ligue des Jeunes Socialistes, and Gordon Flowers, federal organizer of the New Democratic Youth. For the first time in Ottawa, the NDY marched under its own banner, demanding an end to Canadian complicity in the war.

In Winnipeg, 400 marchers, about 70 percent of them students, including a large high school contingent, held a march which wound up in a spirited rally in front of the U.S. consulate. There was a lengthy list of speakers including Cy Gonick, Sid Green, who is running for the

NDP provincial leadership, and featured speaker Dr. Gustavo Tolentino.

Hamilton saw a march of 250 from the city hall to Gore Park along a major thoroughfare. The march was granted a permit to march in the street. The demonstration was joined by people from Welland, St. Catharines and Niagara Falls who came in by bus, and then continued on to Toronto. In Waterloo, there was a march by 35 students down the main street.

In Montréal 200 demonstrators marched down rue Ste-Catherine to Parc LaFontaine. Speakers were Claire Culhane of the Voice of Women, Lafayette Serney of the black community, and Michel

Massive World Protests

The October Days of Protest saw huge demonstrations in a number of countries protesting the genocidal U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese revolution. In Japan, an estimated 800,000 students and workers staged massive demonstrations Oct. 21 protesting the war and the Japan-United States Security Treaty, and demanding the U.S. get out of Okinawa. There were hundreds of arrests. In London, England, up to 40,000 marched Oct. 27 against the war and British complicity, despite a vicious press campaign of lies and slanders designed to scare citizens with threats of "violence."

This, the biggest anti-war demonstration in British history, was a huge success for the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign and its leaders — among them Tariq Ali, Ernest Tate, Allan Harris — who took the initiative in projecting and preparing the demonstration.

Demonstrations were also held on all major campuses in the United States, where the anti-war movement has been confronting election candidates throughout the campaign.

One of the most significant demonstrations ever occurred in San Francisco on Oct. 12, when more than 500 active-duty American servicemen joined 15,000 in a march against the war — the first time such a large group of GIs have taken part in a public demonstration against the war. (See report elsewhere this issue.)

Chartrand of the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

The demonstration in Edmonton was organized by the Edmonton Vietnam Mobilization Committee, composed of individuals from the Edmonton CEWV, U of Alberta Vietnam Action Committee, and others who answered the call sent out by the UAVAC.

200 people started on the march along Jasper Avenue, the main thoroughfare, which culminated in a rally of 350 in Sir Winston Churchill Square. It was a spirited demonstration made up mostly of young people from high schools and university. After the rally, many new people signed up to become active in the high school, campus and city committees.

What Use this Peace Confab?

by Ross Dowson

Originally slated for early October, the Hemispheric Conference to End the Vietnam War will take place in Montreal over the Nov. 28-Dec. 1 weekend.

The call, issued to all who "speak French, English or Spanish and wish to end the war in Vietnam," is made within the framework of the United States stopping the bombing of north Vietnam and the opening up of negotiations by the U.S. with the National Liberation Front of south Vietnam, negotiations for the withdrawal of not only U.S. but "other foreign troops."

As the call states, the conference will act in the spirit that includes "the eloquent appeals of the Secretary-General of the UN and His Holiness the Pope."

This Negotiations stand as against the Withdraw U.S. Troops Now stand, may have won the projected conference some of its sponsors. The list is extensive, ranging from Salvador Allende, president of the Chilean Senate, the poet Pablo Neruda, Cheddi Jagan of Guyana, Representative Julian Bond of Georgia, and Doctor Benjamin Spock, to Canadians Rabbi Feinberg, prominent NDPers, and independentist Quebec

MLA François Aquin. But there are some notable omissions.

Perhaps the most important is that there is no representative whatsoever from Cuba, governmental, cultural, or otherwise. There is no representation from any of the forces throughout Latin America which support in any way the admonition of Che Guevara to stand by the right of the Vietnamese to self-determination by making "two, three, many Vietnams." And not the least, there is no one from Vietnam, from the National Liberation Front or from Hanoi.

While its organizers talk in terms of 2,000 persons attending conference sessions, all is not well. One sponsor who was earlier given top billing, Gérard Rancourt, executive vice-president of the Canadian Labor Congress, has withdrawn his support.

On August 3 Rancourt recommended in an official communiqué to all CLC affiliates that they "abstain from participating" in the conference. In a letter a month later he outlined certain circumstances around a conference preparatory meeting held on July 27 that caused him to withdraw his support. Leading Canadian and U.S. personalities whom it was announced would be

in attendance failed to put in an appearance and there was no explanation of their absence. The financing of the whole project was extremely nebulous. There appeared to be little or no planning and preparations for its success.

While there is an element of red-baiting in Rancourt's comments, there would appear to be considerable truth in his observations which suggest the conference will be nothing at all as large as its organizers proclaim.

It was this same July 27 organizing meeting that refused to seat an observer from the Montreal Voix du Québec sur le Vietnam. Joe Young, executive secretary of Toronto's Vietnam Mobilization Committee, was also informed that he could not participate in any of the preparatory meetings. Both of these organizations, the leading anti-war committees in their communities, are strongly identified with the demands for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and an end to the Canadian government's complicity in the war. Thus it is highly doubtful from a political point of view also that the Hemispheric Conference will be a success — that is, serve the purpose of the anti-war movement on this continent.

'Hemispheric' Achieves Nothing

Blowup at Peace Rally

by Penny Simpson

MONTREAL — The much publicized Nov. 29-Dec. 2 "Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam" failed to measure up to the hopes of either the conservative wing of the anti-war movement which organized it or the indignant participants who wanted so much more than "just a peace conference."

From the outset, the conference was deeply split. In the crowded hall were hundreds of militants — Black Panthers, Mexican-Americans, "new left" and anti-war activists — who had been told they were coming to an "anti-imperialist" conference. Meanwhile on the platform, the conservative organizers struggled to keep the conference within the rigid framework laid down in their conference call which did not go beyond talk of negotiations, stopping the bombing, and the spirit of the Pope and U Thant.

The open break came when the conference discovered that the promised keynote speaker, Black Panther leader Bobby Seale, was not there. A group of Panthers seized the mike and forced an explanation from a shaken conference official, namely that they had refused to pay the way for the two body guards Seale considered neces-

sary, and by doing so made it impossible for him to attend. The angry crowd took up a collection covering more than half the fare, and forced the conference organizers to come across with the rest.

Quickly assembled black, Québécois and white radical caucuses forced open the organizing committee, overturned the agenda and attempted to turn the whole thing into the "anti-imperialist" conference they had been led to expect.

The angry militants were quite aware that those responsible for the conference had attempted to use them, the radical elements, to provide a cover for a regroupment of right-wing forces within the North American anti-war movement. Few were hesitant about placing responsibility for this on the Communist Party.

The radical youth were coming to grips with the conservative and restrictive character of the conference pointed out months earlier by revolutionary socialists in Canada. The plans of conference organizers had been clear last August, when they excluded from planning sessions representatives of the Toronto Vietnam Mobilization Committee and the Voix du Québec sur le Vietnam — the only active Vietnam action committees in Canada's two main cities.

The official call made no mention of the anti-war movement, or of action against the war, apart from a vague reference to a "campaign of public enlightenment."

No wonder that revolutionary Cuba decided not to participate, and that the revolutionary movements of Latin America, and the militant, activist wing of the North American anti-war movement, were not represented either in sponsors lists or in the conference itself.

Even after the transformation of the conference agenda the workshops remained in the hands of the original chairmen, who consistently refused to recognize young people, ponderously intervened after every contribution and insisted at every point in hearing from the conservative Latin American office-holders.

The highlights of the conference

were the addresses of the north Vietnamese and National Liberation Front representatives, who firmly restated their positions on Vietnam. They were greeted with tumultuous applause from the entire gathering.

In contrast to the frustrating control which the organizers imposed on the workshops, free discussion and debate was the rule in the crowded halls and rooms. Literature tables lined the walls and were piled high with buttons, books, flags and posters.

There was a tremendous interest in revolutionary socialist literature, particularly on Quebec. The Ligue Socialiste Ouvrière literature table nearly sold out its stock.

The plenary session on the final day opened with a speech by Bobby Seale — a moving and electrifying experience for the largely white audience, most of whom were sympathetic to the Black Panthers but largely unacquainted with them. While some of the conservatives sat on their hands, the bulk of the audience gave him a standing ovation, shouting "Free Huey" with black and white fists raised in the air.

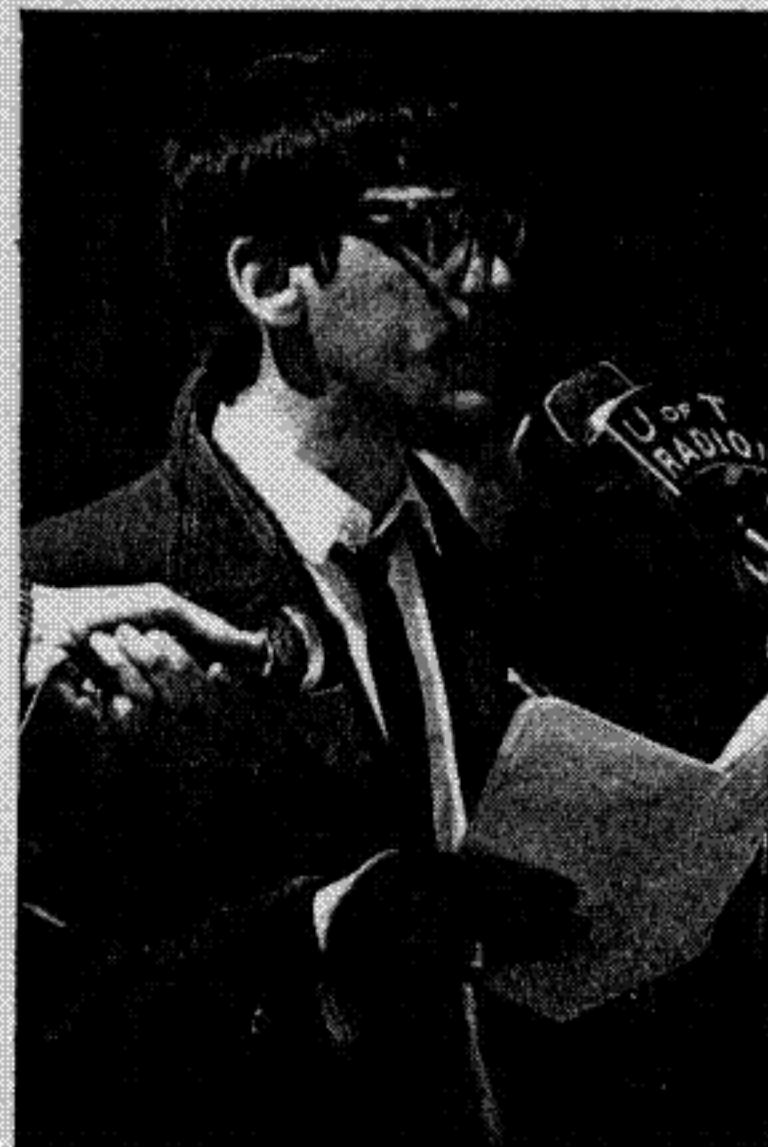
With that the entire conference took on an unreal air. Latin American speakers moved rhetorically to the left in their denunciation of American imperialism. Resolutions in support of the national struggle in Quebec, liberation struggles in general and armed struggle where applicable were passed by the enthusiastic crowd.

But nothing was really accomplished. The Vietnam resolutions were shuffled together in the closing minutes of the conference. A few were read and a promise made to publish them. The only "action" decided upon was a "Vietnam Solidarity Week," with no decision on its content, its program, or how it would be organized.

Anti-War Movement Prepares Next Rally

by Jim Whitton

Joe Young, chairman of the Student Association to End the War in Vietnam, has just finished a whirlwind tour of western Canada. Speaking on "The Vietnam Struggle and Canadian Politics," he addressed over 1,600 people in 16 meetings.



Joe Young,

Nine of these meetings were on campus.

Everywhere, Young reports, there was an excellent response and a near total absence of the hostility which anti-war spokesmen have received in the past. In most places, however, the growing anti-war sentiment is not organized.

The big challenge now right across the country, he says, is to tap this sentiment for the actions against the war being planned in the coming months.

* * * *

The first national GI-civilian anti-war action conference is slated to be held in Chicago on Dec. 28.

The conference call states it is being called "to set the date for a major peace action by GIs and civilians in the spring." All move-

ment activists should pay special attention to this conference. The day it chooses will undoubtedly be a focus for international activity. It will mark a significant deepening of the anti-war movement among the American GIs.

The conference will be followed the next day by a meeting of the Student Mobilization Committee.

* * * *

War recruiting is again an explosive issue on campuses everywhere across Canada. A demonstration at the University of Manitoba forced representatives of Dow Chemical Corporation off campus. Dow manufactures napalm for use in Vietnam. In Toronto, a referendum is being held by students council at York University, where students will be able to vote for or against war recruitment and all job recruitment on campus. This is the first referendum of this nature on a Canadian campus.

At the University of Toronto, the Committee to End the War in Vietnam is circulating a petition to force the Students Administrative Council to hold a similar referendum. The committee states that the best way to attack the war recruiting question is to remove all recruitment from campus and thereby free the university in one respect at least from the grip of the war makers who control this society.

* * * *

A defense campaign has been launched for those arrested in the Toronto anti-war demonstration on Oct. 26. The Vietnam Mobilization Committee has announced that An-

drew Brewin, New Democratic MP and noted civil liberties lawyer, will be defending four Americans arrested, because of their delicate immigration status.

Since the march, Ron Haggart, the noted *Telegram* columnist, as well as Pierre Berton, Farley Mowat, Bruno Gerussi and others have publicly come to the defense of the demonstrators who attempted to exercise their right to march down Yonge St. The Civil Liberties Association is investigating the possibility of bringing a motion before the Ontario Supreme Court challenging the right of Toronto's Police Commission to make its own laws, such as that which was used to prohibit the Yonge St. march.

Funds are urgently needed for the defense. Send cheques to: Vietnam Mobilization Committee, 241 Victoria St., Toronto 2.

* * * *

The first VMC art auction was a considerable success, particularly in terms of the personalities and artists who were involved.

The auction was opened by Pierre Berton and Farley Mowat. Many prominent artists supported the auction by contributing their works. The \$1,000 which was cleared will go to the continuation and expansion of the committee's work.

This is only the first of many efforts by the VMC to enlist the participation of the artistic community to popularize the ideas of those who oppose the Vietnam war.

Protests Hit Cdn. Army Training

Canadian armed forces have completed a week's training in counter-insurgency warfare in the "jungles" of British Columbia. More than 500 soldiers were involved in the exercise, which came less than a month after External Affairs Minister Sharp had renewed his offer to send Canadian troops on "peace-keeping" operations in Vietnam.

A demonstration to protest this operation was hastily organized by the Vancouver Vietnam Day Committee on Dec. 7 — while the troops were conducting their exercises. Assembling at the Court House, demonstrators marched to the Armed Forces Recruiting Center where they presented an Open Letter to Prime Minister Trudeau.

VDC spokesman Sheila Turgeon states:

"If the troops in Chilliwack are being trained for Vietnam, then the Canadian government has the elementary responsibility to come out and say so and let the Canadian people including the troops decide. Continued secrecy . . . can only confirm our suspicions."

If the Canadian people had an opportunity to express their will on exercises of this nature, the Open Letter states, their response would "surely be a repudiation of any policy of sending Canadian troops to Vietnam."

U.S. Aggression in Vietnam

ndr-eatia

3

Canada's



Complicity



by Joe Young

.25

Aid, Join, the Anti-Vietnam War Movement

contact us now!

CALGARY:

Willem Castelyns, 452 Scarboro Ave. S.W., 244-8065

COLDWATER: Simcoe CEWV

c/o Mary Donnelly, Box 252, 686-7719

EDMONTON: Edmonton CEWV

Box 3501, Main Postal Stn., 422-0808

GUELPH: Guelph CEWV

c/o Betty-Jane Sinclair, #205-105 Water St., 821-2367

HALIFAX:

Kim Cameron, 1600 Walnut St.

HAMILTON: Hamilton Area Committee on Vietnam,

c/o Bob Sims, 1218 Main St. W., 522-0258.

LONDON:

Steve Harding, 1462 Trafalgar, 451-8252

MONTREAL: Le Voix du Quebec sur Vietnam

c/o Pat Schultz, 4073 Henri Julien, 845-2929

NIAGARA FALLS: Vietnam Mobilization Committee

c/o John Wittman, 961 Valley Way #3

NORTH SURREY, B.C.: Surrey CEWV

c/o J. Houle, 14224 68th Ave. 596-8393

OTTAWA: Apr. 6 Mobilization Committee,

c/o George Addison, 456 Lisgar #4, 234-2179

POR T ARTHUR: Lakehead U. VAC

Evelyn Ste. Croix, #3-15 Jean St., 344-7795

REGINA:

Stan Rands, 3630 Argyle Rd. 536-8805

RICHMOND HILL: York CEWV

c/o Bea Bryant, 408 Osiris, 884-3319

SASKATOON:

Ullrich Fischer, 1119 Main St. 343-1140

ST. CATHARINES:

Henry Dorst, 113 Queen St.

SUDBURY: Sudbury CEWV,

c/o Ted Lenoire, 407 Cartier, 674-6770

TORONTO: Vietnam Mobilization Committee,

241 Victoria St., 364-5030

VANCOUVER: Vietnam Day Committee

P.O. Box 485, Postal Stn. "A", 254-5836

WATERLOO:

Gord Doctorow, 359 Erb St. W. #3 674-6770

WELLAND:

Rev. Robert Wright, 47 Clifford, 732-6417

WINNIPEG: U. of Man. VAC

c/o Mitch Podolak, 207 Cockburn #5 Winnipeg, 284-3763

Planning Spring Actions Against Vietnam War

The G.I.-civilian Anti-war conference held in Chicago over the New

The Student Mobilization Committee has responded to this decision by calling on all groups across the world

Year decided to hold the next demonstration on Sunday April 6.

to march on that day in solidarity with the G.I.'s who oppose the war in Vietnam.

participate in the

vietnam mobilization committee

CONFERENCE

featuring:

Gordon Vichert president of the Ontario NDP

& a leading spokesman of the GI anti-war movement

Queen St. United Church

765 Queen St. W.

Sat. Feb. 1, 10am

Discuss and decide the date and nature of the next mass demonstration in the Toronto area

Plan how to make the question of Canadian complicity in the genocidal war against the people of Vietnam an urgent matter to Canadians

for further information -- VMC 241 Victoria St. 364-5030

CONFERENCE

The Vietnam Mobilization Committee Conference, Feb. 1. will discuss the nature and date of anti-war actions to be held this Spring. It will discuss how best to mobilize students, NDPers and Trade Unionists and how best to organize in smaller centers around the province. How best to make Complicity an immediate issue to Canadians will be an important topic of discussion, in light of the recent revelations about medical aid to Vietnam and the training of Canadian troops in counter-insurgency. The Conference will also elect the Vietnam Mobilization Committee and Executive. Everyone is welcome to attend the Conference and vote.

V.M.C. LITERATURE CENTER

The VMC has built up an extensive collection of literature, which we make available to all interested groups across the country. The most effective way of reaching as many people as possible is to make all literature and films available from one publicized location. In order to meet this role as a Canada-wide distribution center we need your support, as mass participation reduces costs and gives us greater scope.

Among the books recently acquired are Rabbi Feinberg's "Hanoi Diary", "Vietnam North" by Gerassi, "Vietnam Will Win" by Burchett, and Donald Duncan's "New Legions". All books, pamphlets etc. are available at a discount, when ordered in bulk.

At present we have only a limited number of films. If you have any films which you feel you could donate we assure you they would reach a wide audience.

Carl Tuck

VIETNAM TOUR

From Nov. 12 to Nov. 22, Joe Young, Executive Secretary of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee toured the Canadian West speaking on "The Vietnam struggle and Canadian politics". He also showed a film released by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation called "Stars and Stripes." Joe spoke to 16 meetings in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatchewan, Winnipeg, the Lakehead and Sudbury, to about 1 600 people.

CANADA'S ROLE OUTLINED

The speech discussed the present situation with the war, pointing out that while the bombing of the north has had stopped, the war in the south has still continued. Then it went on to discuss Canada's role in the Vietnam war. In particular Joe dwelt with the possibility that the government may attempt to commit Canadian troops to Vietnam perhaps under the guise of "peace-keeping." The key task in his opinion was to involve the NDP actively in the anti-war movement. In summing up, he spoke about the tremendous development of a G.I. anti-war movement within the American army and how this development gives a real perspective of how the war can end.

OPPOSITION CONTINUES TO GROW

The speeches were very well received. The tour showed that there is no abatement in the growth of opposition to the Vietnam war. On the other hand just about everywhere the existing sentiment in opposition to the war was not being organized consistently - this is a real challenge for activists in these areas in building the Apr. 6th demonstrations.

continued Pg.. 6

TROOPS IN B.C. "JUNGLES"

Following press reports that Canadian paratroopers were being engaged in counter-guerilla training at Cultus Lake, near Chilliwack, B.C., from Nov. 27 to Dec. 8, 1968, the Vancouver Day Committee held a demonstration Dec. 7 at the Canadian Armed forces Recruiting Centre.

Prime Minister Trudeau stated on May 14, 1968. "It would be a mistake to ask the Americans to pull out without sending in some kind of international force to insure that there is no invasion of South Vietnam.

In an open letter to Prime Minister Trudeau, the Vancouver Day Committee challenged him to answer point-blank whether or not he intended to send Canadian troops to Vietnam. Such incidents as Trudeau's May 14th statement and press reports such as the Globe and Mail's of March 9th, 1968 which stated that Canadian troops in Australia "are learning the deadly arts of the Viet Cong which the Australians are teaching their own troops", look more than a little like Canada's preparing to lend a helping hand to Uncle Sam.

"If," the open letter went on, "it is your government's intention to involve Canadian boys in the internal affairs of the Vietnamese people, why has this not been made public?

"Tell us the truth so that the Canadian people will have an opportunity to express its will—which will surely be a repudiation of any policy of sending Canadian troops to Vietnam."

PENINSULA COM. FOUNDED

A Peninsula Anti-war Committee was formed on January 5 in Niagara Falls. Twenty-five representatives of anti-war groups in Welland, St. Catharines, Pt. Colborne and Niagara Falls met to decide how best to organize anti-war sentiment in their areas. A committee was elected with Rev. Wright, a former NDP candidate in the Welland area, as chairman. The committee was instructed by the meeting to hold a seminar early in February to discuss the work of the committee in the coming period.

OND.P VIETNAM RESOLUTION

Resolutions passed at the Ontario NDF Convention held November.

Whereas the people of Vietnam have been fighting for the simplest human rights for the past twenty-five years, and Whereas the presence of 500,000 American soldiers in South Vietnam constitutes an obstacle to the Vietnamese attaining these rights, and

Whereas the Canadian government supports and aids this totally unjust American intervention with diplomatic, moral, and material support, and

Whereas the danger of Thermonuclear war grows imminent, Therefore be it resolved that the New Democratic Party demand an immediate end to the Canadian Complicity in the Vietnam War, an immediate cessation of sales of war material to the United States and, more important than the Canadian government speak out clearly to disassociate itself from American policy in Vietnam.

Be it further resolved that the New Democratic Party call for immediate and unconditional cessation of bombing and use of napalm and white phosphorus, followed by complete withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam, and a settlement based on the principle of self-determination of all the Vietnamese people.

Be it further resolved that we ask our national executive and federal M.P.'s to actively advance this policy. and

Be it resolved that the New Democratic Party of Ontario call on the Ontario government to a) in conjunction with federal authorities, to stop the flow of war armaments to the U.S.A. for use in Vietnam, b) convert the present wartime section of the economy to a peace time economy, by public development of Ontario resources and public work programs, and,

Be it resolved that the NDP of Ontario support and participate in non-violent peace demonstrations.

SUCCESSFUL ART AUCTION

"Painting of Vietnamese Orphan inspires Toronto art show and auction" headed one of the Vietnam Mobilization Art Committee's press releases. And that is how it all started. A group of angry Toronto artists organized the idea of uniting their concern against the war. This exciting, successfull auc tion occured on Monday, November 25 at the Toronto Workshop Productions Theatre. The event gained over \$1,900 profit for use by the Vietnam Mobilization Committee.

Sponsors were Patrick Watson, Charles Templeton, Bruno Gerussi, Rabbi Feinberg, Tom Paterson of Stratford Festival, and Adrienne Clarkson. The Artists for Peace in Vietnam Committee was largely led by the artists Jim Ogilvie and Bill Stanleton, one of the originators of the idea. Pierre Berton and Farley Mowat were Co-chairmen

Before the show, Gail Dexter, art critic of the Toronto Daily Star, further challenged Toronto artists to organize, on a sustained basis, a fuller committee of artists dedicated to using their medium as another dimension against the war. The auction has opened the road in that direction for the Toronto art community.

Was all the hard work wothh it? A \$1,000 yes! Many artists were able to give expression publicly to their opposition. A Jarger public became interested in the work Canadians can do at home towards ending the war. Now the Canadian anti-war movement is richer in the confidence that it has an informed following of activists, intellectuals artists, and community figures.

Naomi Riddell

TOUR REPORT CONTINUED FROM Pg. 3

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TOUR A SUCCESS

The tour was a financial sucess. Through collections and literature sales about \$140 was cleared. This shows the feasibility of cros country tours. Hopefully there will be another to build Apr. 6th.

TRIALS START JAN.

BEGINNING Jan. 20 trials begin for the 34 people who were arrested on the Oct. 26 demonstration in Toronto. The "crimes" committed were attempts to exercise the right to protest the illegal war in Vietnam. The Police Commission notwithstanding, the Canadian anti-war movement feels that everyone has this right and we will stress this point strongly in court. Andrew Brewin, noted civil liberties lawyer and NDP M.P. will be acting for some of those arrested.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED TO HELP THE DEFENSE. Please make all cheques payable to the Vietnam Mobilization Committee, 241 Victoria St., Toronto 2.

Gene Freott

NATO RENEWED!

The NATO pact is going to be renewed for a full year. This was disclosed in a Globe and Mail article on a speech Trudeau gave in London on January 9th. The Globe and Mail reported: "When NATO Ministers meet in Brussels on January 16th, Defense Minister Leo Cadieux will renew the Canada's military commitment to the alliance for one year, until January, 1970."

Quietly and without much ado our blood-thirsty government will commit Canada to this alliance which frees American forces for duty in Vietnam and which supplies arms to the Portuguese colonialists in their attempts to put down the guerrilla struggles in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea.

OUR SECRET BILL-PAYER

Since March 2nd, 1968, the Vietnam Mobilization Committee has sponsored three major demonstrations against the war in Vietnam. On April 6th, April 27th and October 26th we mobilized in our thousands to demonstrate to millions of Canadians our conviction that the war must end now, that the Trudeau government's complicity in U.S. aggression must cease.

But there's another side to the V.M.C.--a headquarters maintained year-round, a full-time worker, a literature, film and speaker service made available to all, a cross-Canada tour by our executive secretary, and all the other projects necessary to ensure that our mobilizations build a continuing and escalating movement.

Printing, rent, telephone, salary, posters, bus fares, paper, stamps, hall rental--did you ever wonder who pays the bills?

The same people you met on the last demonstration, ordinary people with little money, who give \$5 or \$10 a month, who contribute to every appeal, to ensure that the V.M.C. can continue and grow.

Now we are planning another conference and another action. We call on you once again for your support, through your participation and through your financial support. Please give generously to the costs of our next action. Better--make a monthly pledge, large or small, to the permanent maintenance of the V.M.C.

I will be coming to the Feb. 1 conference
 I will require a billet
 I enclose a contribution of \$..... to
help pay the cost of a Spring Action.

Name _____

City _____ **Phone** _____

clip and
mail to

VIETNAM MOBILIZATION
COMMITTEE 241 Victoria
Toronto 2, tel 364-5030

THE VANCOUVER VIET NAM DAY COMMITTEE



P.O.Box 485, Van.2, B.C.
254 5836

NEWSLETTER

VOL. 2 #1 MARCH 69

ALL OUT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PROTEST

MOBILIZE AGAINST THE VIETNAM WAR - Easter Sunday APRIL 6th

MARCH FROM STANLEY PARK TO THE U.S. CONSULATE
OVER TO THE COURT HOUSE FOR A MASS RALLY

SOLIDARITY WITH THE ANTI-WAR GIs AND THE VIETNAMESE STRUGGLE FOR SELF-DETERMINATION
Withdraw U.S. troops now-End Canadian Complicity-Vietnam for the Vietnamese!

APRIL 6th MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE - 18 W.Hastings #201 - Chairman Hilda Thomas

From our growing list of Sponsors - Vancouver Labor Council, B.C. New Democratic Party, Dave Barrett-NDP MLA, Isolde Belfont-Chairman SFU CEWV, Tom Clarke-1st Vice Pres. Local 1-217 IWA, Amy Dalgliesh-Executive member B.C. NDP, Graham Farsted-Pres. UBC NDP, Bob McKee-UBC VMC, Joyce Miessenheimer-alt. delegate Prov. Council NDP, Wally Ross-Secr. BC NDP, Nic Shugalo-Van. East NDP council, Sheila Turgeon-Secr. April 6 Mob. C'tee, Rob Walsh-Pres. SFU Student Society.

REPORT ON THE FEB. 23rd ACTION CONFERENCE by Isolde Belfont-Teaching Assistant, student SFU, Chairman SFU CEWV.

1968 was a year of victories and important developments for the international anti-war movement reported leaders of the Canadian and U.S. anti-war movements to about 10⁰ people at the Feb. 23rd action conference of the Co-ordinating Committee to End the war in Vietnam. The conference, endorsed by the Vancouver Labor Council and the B.C. NDP was called in response to an appeal from the U.S. anti-war movement for demonstrations around the world on Easter Sunday April 6th in solidarity with anti-war GI's in the United States marching for the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

Bill Perdue of the Seattle GI-Civilian Alliance for Peace reported on the GI anti-war movement in the U.S. Joe Young President of the Student Assoc. to End the War in Vietnam and Executive Secretary of the Toronto based Vietnam Mobilization Committee reported on the April 6th demonstrations now underway across the country.

Following the speakers a motion was put to the floor from the conference organizing committee which read: "that this conference in response to the appeal of the U.S. anti-war movement and the Vietnam Mobilization Committee call for and set up the bodies necessary to organize a demonstration against the Vietnam War. That the demonstration be open to all opponents of the Vietnam War and that the general theme be that outlined in the call of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee. Summary of the VMC call: Solidarity with the developing GI anti-war movement and the struggle of the Vietnamese for self-determination centered around the demands for an end to the complicity of the Canadian government in the U.S. aggression against Vietnam, support of the right of the people of Vietnam to self-determination and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam."

In opposition to this theme an amendment was made from the floor for a theme which would be "explicitly anti-imperialist" around the slogans "their fight is our fight" and "support the NLF".

The thorough and often heated discussion which followed around this amendment revealed a clear division of the conference over perspectives for the anti-war movement. Those arguing for the amendment stated that it was necessary to bring the anti-war movement to a "higher political level". They questioned the perspective for the present anti-war movement claiming it had stagnated over the past period and that little could be expected in the way of action from the NDP or the labor movement. The main task, they said, was to raise the level of participants by organizing an "anti-imperialist action" in order to educate people about the nature of imperialism.

Supporters of the original motion stated that the task before opponents of the Vietnam war is to mobilize the masses of people who now think the U.S. should get out of Vietnam and Canada should end its complicity regardless of their particular understanding of the problem. The concrete way to aid the Vietnamese liberation fighters they said, is to build a mass movement in Canada powerful enough to give strength to the U.S. movement in its drive to bring the U.S. troops home and powerful enough to stay the hand of the Trudeau government interested in bolstering up U.S. imperialism. Rather than stagnating, they pointed out, the anti-war movement had grown. Vietnam is the only issue which can mobilize thousands of Canadians in the streets (Oct. 26 nearly 10,000) and is now reflected in the official positions of the mass working class organizations - the CLC, QFL, CNTU and the NDP which began to enter the anti-war movement in an active way during the last mobilization. The supporters of the original motion argued that in the face of the good possibilities for building such a mass movement around the objectively anti-imperialist demands of - withdraw U.S. troops, end Canadian complicity, and Vietnam for the Vietnamese - opting for a narrow "educational" demonstration against "imperialism" was not "serious" and in fact a retreat from the job of organizing a mass movement. They pointed out that representatives of the NLF had themselves pointed to the importance of organizing the anti-war movement on these slogans recognizing the power of a mass movement and the necessity to build one. Through actions built around the broadest principled demands the anti-war movement could develop real power and at the same time people involved in the anti-war movement would begin to learn about the nature and causes of the war.

When the vote on the "anti-imperialist" amendment was taken the supporters of the amendment received a 51-49 majority. At this point spokesmen for the original motion announced that in the light of the "fundamental" difference with the other section of the conference they would immediately meet with their supporters to discuss their course of action and the possibilities for collaboration.

The conference then divided into two meetings. Coming together, a leader of the 49 reported this section felt the anti-war movement could not be built on the basis of the "anti-imperialist" amendment and that they had decided to organize a demonstration on the basis of the original motion on April 6 marching from Stanley Park to the U.S. Consulate and over to the Court House for a mass rally. A committee to organize the action was headed by Hilda Thomas as chairman with Sheila Turgeon, conference organizer as secretary. A representative was also elected to work out possible collaboration with the 51. A leader of the 51 then announced they intended to organize a demonstration under the theme of the amendment on April 5th marching from the CNR station to the U.S. Consulate.

the Bertrand Russel Peace Foundation and a panel discussion with Irene Ashley the wife of a GI in Vietnam, Andy Stapp editor of The Bond an anti-war GI newspaper, the two conference speakers and Claire Culhane former hospital worker in Vietnam who fasted for 10 days on Parliament Hill in protest against Canadian complicity.

In my opinion the discussion at the conference was thorough and clear. The division which took place is unfortunate. However, what is at stake is the anti-war movement itself. The conference discussion demonstrated that the real perspective for building a broad mass anti-war movement rooted among the students and the working people lies with the Easter Sunday April 6th demonstration.

APRIL 6th MOBILIZATION NOTES

Mobilization headquarters at 18 W. Hastings #201

The April 6th headquarters is now in operation - open from 10:30 am to 11 pm. The phone will not be in for a few days. In the meantime for information on the work YOU can do call -

Days: 253 1831, 435 7762, 688 5924 or 224 4678

Evenings: 253 1831; 224 4678, 298 4680

SFU C.E.V: Isolde Belfont 738 4303

UBC VMC: Bob McKee 224 7578

Help build the mobilization - get Your organization to send a representative to the April 6th mobilization committee. Weekly meetings of the committee - Thursday Nights 8pm at the Headquarters - 18 W. Hastings.

- Support from the Vancouver Co-ordinating committee to end the war in Vietnam: at its meeting on March 3rd the Co-ordinating committee voted to support the April 6th mobilization.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANADIAN COMPLICITY

IN AN EFFORT TO BUILD THE APRIL 6th DEMONSTRATION the mobilization committee will be carrying demonstrations and speakouts over the next four weeks. Pickets will be set up at companies with Vietnam war contracts, government offices and the armed forces recruiting centre. NO government official will get in to Vancouver without being confronted by a demonstration. If you know of any government official or prominent Liberal Party member coming to Vancouver let us know now.

FIRST ACTION - Saturday March 8th - 1pm - speakout at the court house and a picket line at the offices of Lenkurt Industries on Granville. Lenkurt supplies electronic components to the U.S. military.. See you there Saturday March 8th at 1pm.

END CANADIAN COMPLICITY NOW!

WITHDRAW U.S. TROOPS NOW!

VIETNAM FOR THE VIETNAMESE!

SOLIDARITY WITH THE ANTI-WAR GI'S!

WE CANNOT END THE WAR WITHOUT MONEY

What are you ready to give to end the war in Vietnam? What will you pay - 10¢, 50¢ \$1.00, \$5.00, \$100.00? The issue is as simple as that. Basically only shortage of cash limits the organized opposition to the war in what it can do and how soon it can end the war.

It is the ORGANIZED opposition to the war internationally which has:

- 1) brought down LBJ and his Vietnam policy
- 2) narrowed the base of support for the U.S. war machine's aggression
- 3) helped the GI's in ever greater numbers to mobilize against a war they do not want to fight.

You, and the many thousands who want no more than an end to the war and Canadian complicity in it, can only form an effective opposition if ORGANIZED. Organization means leaflets and posters and mailings and phonings and office rent etc. etc. All this costs MONEY. So, ask yourself again: what will YOU pay in hard cash to end the war and send the money NOW to April 6th Mobilization Committee, 18 W. Hastings #201, Van

Amy Dagleish-treasurer.

I enclose a donation of _____
 I will work to build the April 6 mobilization.
 I can only work from my own home.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

VVDC
PO Box 485,
Postal Stn. A,
Van., B.C.

Authorized as second class
mail by the Post Office Dept.
Ottawa, and for payment of
postage in cash.

Dick Tidler
#1 Cumberland St.
Toronto, Ont.

Protest, Rally Against Criminal Vietnam War

Easter Sunday April 6

The official call of the Toronto
Vietnam Mobilization Committee.

The Student Mobilization Committee in the United States has called for International Demonstrations for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam on Easter Sunday April 6. The Vietnam Mobilization Committee appeals to all anti-war committees across Canada to join in this International Protest in solidarity with the Vietnamese people and to demonstrate on April 6.

The last year has seen great victories for anti-war forces around the world. 1968 was the year of the Tet offensive, the forced resignation of Johnson, the beginning of the Paris talks, the cessation of the bombing of north Vietnam and the entry of the National Liberation Front into the Paris talks.

But our work is not yet done. The American government refuses to withdraw its troops from Vietnam. The present bombing over Laos is now at three times the level it was over north Vietnam. Eight thousand Americans and thousands of Vietnamese have died since the talks began in April. With successes achieved, we must now move ahead for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

On Easter Sunday we will be joined by many hundreds of G.I.'s demonstrating against the war in which many of them may have to die. The G.I.-civilian anti-war action conference held in Chicago Dec. 28 has called for mobilizations in 7 major U.S. centers where

military bases are concentrated. With growing numbers of G.I.'s marching with us we can have increased confidence that the days of this war are numbered. One of our major themes will be "Solidarity with the G.I.'s, bring them home now!"

Claire Culhane, a former Canadian hospital administrator in Vietnam, has revealed shocking new evidence of the Trudeau government's complicity in Vietnam. The probable continuation of Canada in NATO, will continue to free U.S. troops to fight in Vietnam. Most recently in Chilliwack, B.C., Canadian troops were trained in counter-guerrilla warfare. There is a standing offer by Trudeau and Sharp to send forces to south Vietnam. The sending of Canadian troops to Vietnam, even under the guise of "peace-keeping", would only be a new means of preventing the Vietnamese from determining their own future. How can a government which clearly supports the criminal U.S. position in Vietnam, politically and materially, help "peace-keep" in Vietnam? No Canadian troops to Vietnam no matter what the uniform! End Canada's Complicity in Vietnam!

We call on anti-war groups across Canada to organize mass demonstrations in all centers. Let's make our marches an important component of the International Protest which is so vital if the American boys are to be brought home and the Vietnamese are to be left to determine their own future.



canada
vietnam
**NEWS
LETTER**

**The Voice of the
Anti-Vietnam-War
Movement**

MARCH 1969

10¢

October 26 in Toronto

Nurse Exposes Ottawa's Medical Scheme

by Marlie Ritchie

The Liberal Government has spent millions of dollars on medical aid for civilians in South Vietnam--none in the north. This fact alone exposes the myth of the neutrality of the Canadian government in the war in Vietnam.



But the experiences of a Canadian woman, working in a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis built and equipped by the External Aid Department, illustrates the exact nature of the

Claire Culhane nature of the medical aid which the Canadian Government is so proud of.

Mrs. Claire Culhane who resigned from her position as hospital Administrator at Quang Ngai, like many other members of Canadian medical teams, came to the conclusion that Canadian medical aid only serves to gloss over the American destruction of Vietnam, and at the same time, obscures the role Canada plays politically and economically in the war.

In an article in the December-January issue of Canadian Dimension, Mrs. Culhane relates some of the experiences she had while working in Vietnam. When speaking of the role of some other Canadians in her hospital she says, "Should one try and forget other atrocious acts of one's own fellow

Canadians, such as referring bullet wound cases to the already more-than-full Provincial Hospital down the road during the first frantic days of the Tet Offensive, insisting 'we are just a T.B. hospital?'"

During the Tet Offensive her hospital was occupied by the troops of the South Vietnamese Army as a military base. Mrs. Culhane had nowhere to send her patients except home. When she protested this action to the Canadian delegation in Saigon the answer she received was "well, our project in Vietnam is 50% humanitarian and 50% political."

If this is the case then what is the political position of the External Aid Department? Why should medical teams be pawns used by the Canadian government to cover-up criminal acts in Vietnam?

Claire Culhane argues in this article that Canada should in fact stop all medical aid to South Vietnam because, first of all it is only superficially humanitarian aid, and secondly it is ridiculous to spend money on medical aid when at the same time Canadian manufacturers supply the planes and war material which are inflicting the injuries. She maintains that "by participating in the so-called

Free World Assistance Group, which can only exist as a part of the U.S.A. presence and its thoroughly discredited 'pacification program', we are only prolonging the agony of the Vietnamese people.

The conclusion Claire Culhane reaches is that "one must demand an immediate withdrawal of all Canadian medical personnel in order to completely dissociate ourselves from the American pacification program, and a termination of the Canadian Defense Sharing Agreement which defiles our hands with millions of dollars of profits gained from Canadian war materials going to Vietnam."

U.S. GIs Protest Against War

by Naomi Riddell

"Fully half" the U.S. troops in Vietnam are "against the war to some extent" the noted Chicago Daily News correspondent Georgie Ann Geyer concluded in her five article series after covering the war for six months. She continues, "Side by side with the highly professional group which tends to view warfare as a technical endeavour, is a large and vociferous group that frankly does not believe in the war and says so with amazing candor."

Today, the opposition to this war is deepening and broadening within the army ranks. Gradually the momentum of individual G.I. anti-war sentiment, clearer facts about the war, the development of an ever-growing mass anti-war movement

has become the background of G.I. teach-ins, underground G.I. newspapers and anti-war discussion groups on bases across the U.S.

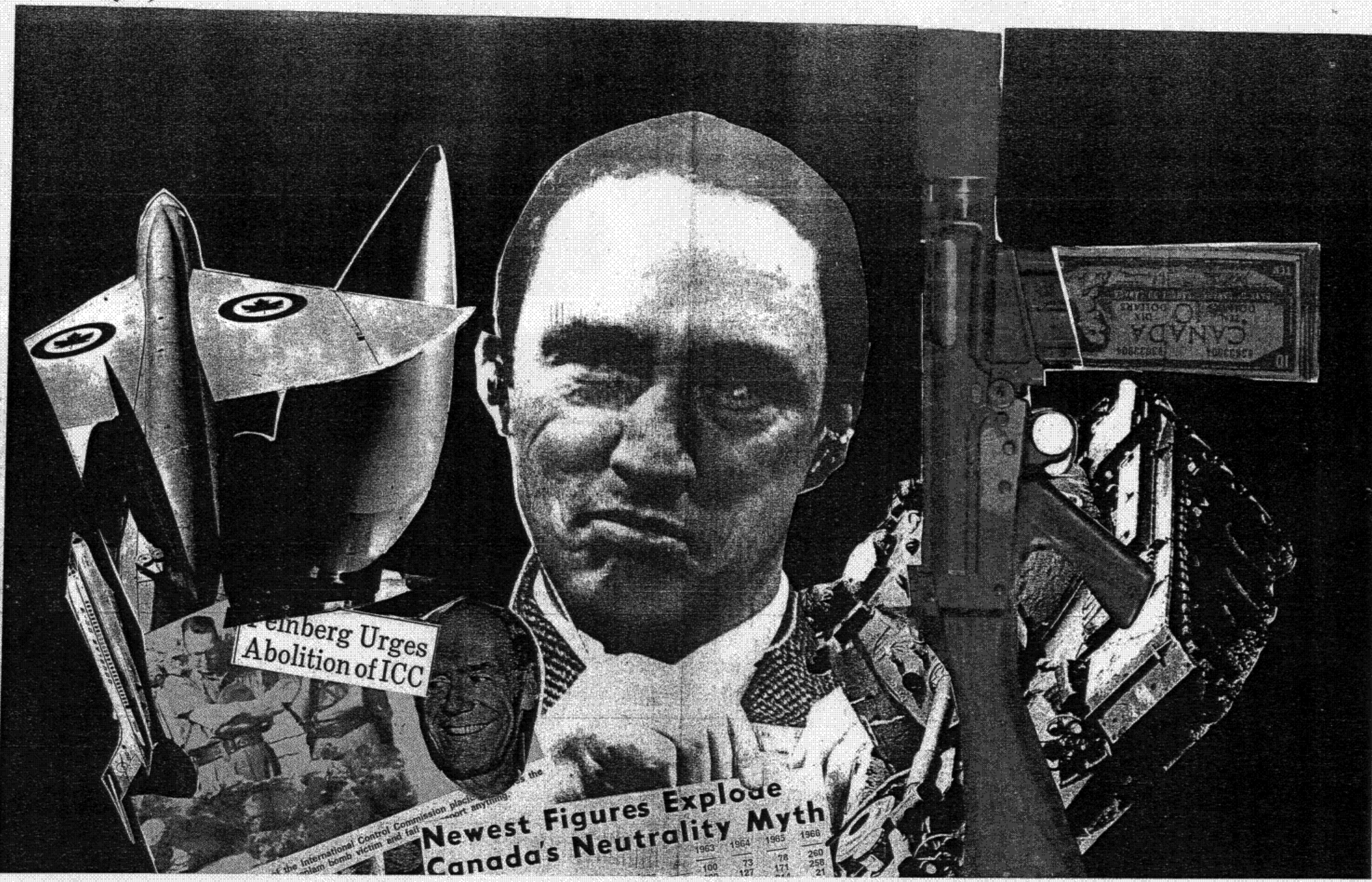
At the unprecedented G.I. Civilian anti-war conference held in Chicago, Dec. 27 about 14 major bases were represented by active G.I.'s eager to forge their link with the civilian anti-war movement. All pointed to the rapid growth and deepening of anti-war sentiment in the army and the possibility of building a mighty movement against the Vietnam war within the armed forces.

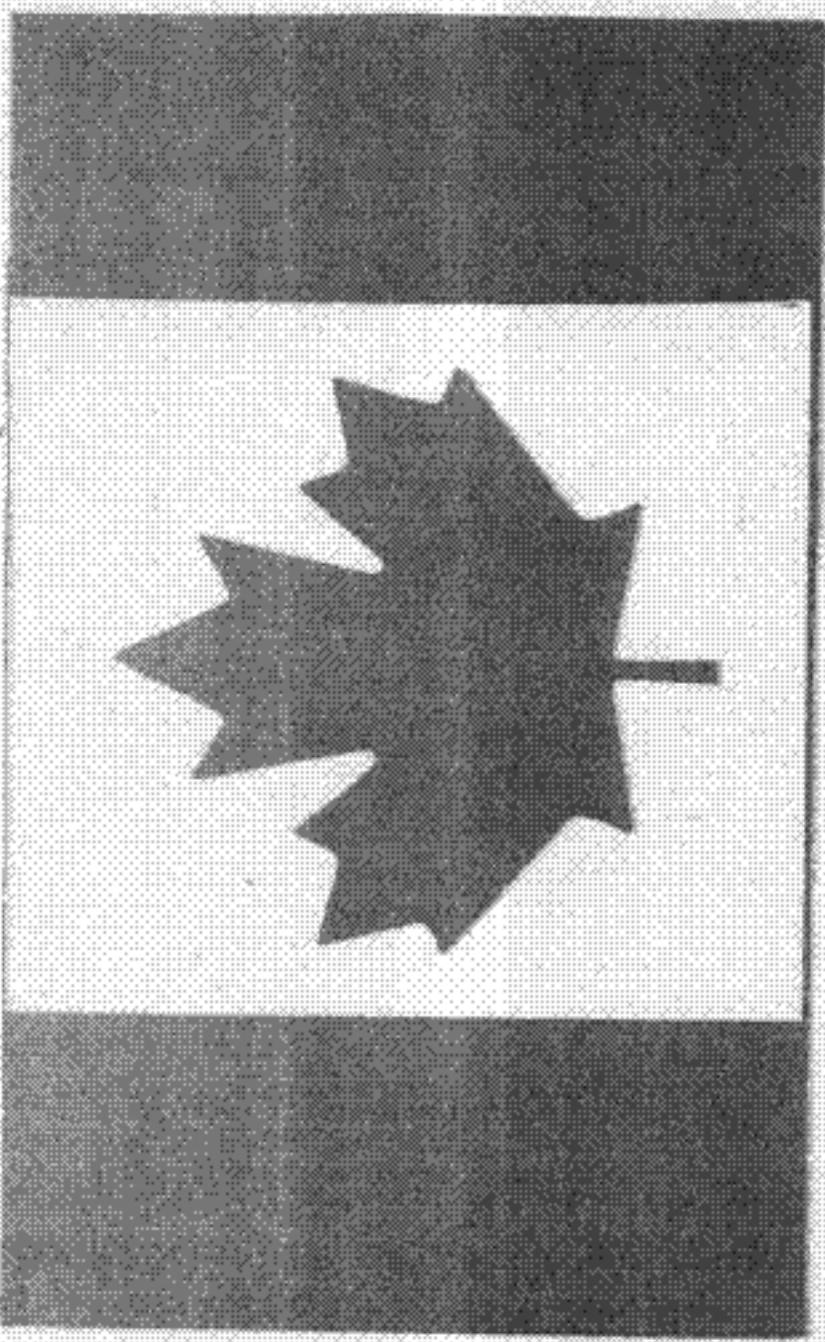
This emergence of an anti-war movement within the military marks a turning point in the development of the entire movement, for this is a section of the population that has the power to compell an

end to the war. The most significant response to "Bring the Troops home now" is now being measured in the beginnings of an organized movement in the armed forces.

In order to carry out these actions the G.I.'s on base need the continued civilian support around the world. With this active support and instant-action defense committees the G.I.'s will have greater power to act within their constitutional rights. G.I. Sherman Sitrunk, of Ft. Belvoir, Va., explained to a G.I. workshop in Washington, Jan. 18, after the big San Francisco march led by 500 G.I.'s last Oct. 12 there have been only two victimizations. It's "because it's legal & they (the Brass) know the trouble they're going to get" if they press charges.

continued on Page 4





Military Exports Listed
Other Military Exports
Total Military Exports to U.S.
Total Exports

(P.4)

Canada Vietnam NEWSLETTER

Vol. 4, No. 1 (24) March, 1969
241 Victoria St., Toronto 2

Editorial Board:
Milton Little Jeff White
Joe Young

Contributors:
Ed Finn Peter Mix
Ken Warren

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flect the views of the Editors.



Preparing for New Vietnams?

A thousand Canadian soldiers and airmen from the Mobile Command will start field training under tropical conditions in Jamaica March 1. The operations will begin with a 2,500 mile airlift of about 800 troops to the Jamaican jungle about 60 miles from Kingston, the capital.

The Globe and Mail article states that: "The operation will provide training in both ground operations and air transport, not only in battle conditions but in the role Canadian servicemen may be required to perform in peace-keeping tasks."

This is only the most recent of a whole series of military exercises designed to train Canadian troops in counter-guerrilla warfare. Other exercises have taken place in Libya, Alaska, Australia, Puerto Rico, Camp Petawawa, near Ottawa, and Chilliwack, B.C.

These troops are being trained to put down national liberation struggles in the Third World not in an overt manner, the way the American forces do it, but covertly, under the flag of peace.

The Trudeau Liberal government is completely tied up with American imperialism--no forces under its command could ever peace-keep. We must warn Canadians of the danger of Canadian forces being sent overseas to combat struggles for self-determination.

Our faith in the altruistic aims of foreign aid has just been dashed. For years newspapers and magazines have been telling us how aid to under-developed countries will help them to establish themselves as economically healthy sovereignties. G.P. Kidd, operations vice-president of the Canadian International Development Agency is quoted in the *Globe & Mail* Dec. 7 as saying, "Canada is trying to concentrate its aid in areas where we have significant interests." Now who would have thought there was an ulterior motive? David Anderson a Liberal MP and former foreign aid administrator in Vietnam says in the same article that Canadian aid to Vietnam was given for "international political purposes" and had no real value for the Vietnamese. Perhaps the Canadian Government feels that the Americans are helping enough as it is.

Anyone want to lay bets on whether or not Canada will remain in NATO after the current defense review? It would seem that the

RICOCHETS

boys in Ottawa have already decided for us. On January 16th, when NATO ministers met in Brussels Canada's military commitment to NATO was renewed for a year. The Jan. 27 *Toronto Star* reported "Defense Minister Leo Cadieux said to-day that continued participation in NATO is essential to Canada's security... We must assume that if any East European aggression towards Western Europe is not successfully contained at a low level of warfare, it can only result in escalation to a general nuclear exchange between the two super-powers".

Here is reassurance for anyone (if there is anyone) who still doubts the importance of the anti-war movement. "I warmly hail the courageous struggle of our American friends whatever the colour of their skin, who demand that the U.S. Government stop the aggressive war in Vietnam. That is the struggle which, while supporting our people's resistance, defends the interests and honour of the American people and safeguards the lives of their boys."--Ho Chi Minh in a New Year's message to Americans opposed to the war.

"Canada is in the extremely fortunate position of not having to defend itself because we know darn well the United States will..."
---Pierre Elliot Trudeau. Like they are doing in Vietnam?

U.S. GIs Protest Against War

continued from Page 1

Though of course, victimization has been brutal in the past and must be guarded against for coming anti-war activities:

So far several dramatic, well-organized G.I. activities have encouraged large numbers of G.I.'s to speak and act against the war. These G.I.'s more than any other citizen must face a much greater danger of victimization, ranging from petty harassment to summary assignment to Vietnam, as nearly happened

to private Rudy Bell of Detroit, one of the black G.I.'s who refused to serve on a riot squad in Chicago.

The Christmas GI Civilian conference discussed fully the Civilian support and the essential civil rights and defense work to be organized on behalf of persecuted GI's. The same rights have to be established inside the army as had been worked for, and won, for the civilian anti-war movement.

So far, in several cases the military has been forced to back

ference to build the GI forces, emphasizing the G.I.'s as a key part of the anti-war movement. All the years of investigation into the realities of the war, the demonstrations, the conscious building of a strong cross-country and international anti-war movement has fostered this newest challenge to the war. If the government will not make the decision to withdraw the troops, in the long run the draftees and the public together will. Johnson had to withdraw. Now the G.I.'s

a whole series of military exercises designed to train Canadian troops in counter-guerrilla warfare. Other exercises have taken place in Libya, Alaska, Australia, Puerto Rico, Camp Petawawa, near Ottawa, and Chilliwack, B.C.

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Contact Us Now

CALGARY:

Willem Castelyns, 452 Scarboro Ave. S.W., 244-8065

COLDWATER: Simcoe CEWV

c/o Mary Donnelly, Box 252, 686-7719

EDMONTON: Edmonton CEWV

Box 3501, Main Postal Stn., 422-0808

GUELPH: Guelph CEWV

c/o Betty-Jane Sinclair, #205-105 Water St., 821-2367

HALIFAX:

Kim Cameron, 1600 Walnut St.

HAMILTON: Hamilton Area Committee on Vietnam,

c/o Bob Sims, 1218 Main St. W., 522-0258.

LONDON:

Steve Harding, 1462 Trafalgar, 451-8252

MONTREAL: Le Voix du Quebec sur Vietnam

c/o Pat Schultz, 4073 Henri Julien, 845-2929

NIAGARA FALLS: Vietnam Mobilization Committee

c/o John Wittman, 961 Valley Way #3

NORTH SURREY, B.C.: Surrey CEWV

c/o J. Houle, 14224 68th Ave. 596-8393

OTTAWA: Apr. 6 Mobilization Committee,

c/o George Addison, 456 Lisgar #4, 234-2179

PORT ARTHUR: Lakehead U. VAC

Evelyn Ste. Croix, #3-15 Jean St., 344-7795

REGINA:

Stan Rands, 3630 Argyle Rd. 536-8805

RICHMOND HILL: York CEWV

c/o Bea Bryant, 408 Osiris, 884-3319

SASKATOON:

Ulrich Fischer, 1119 Main St. 343-1140

ST. CATHARINES:

Henry Dorst, 113 Queen St.

SUDBURY: Sudbury CEWV

c/o Ted Lenoire, 407 Cartier, 674-6770

TORONTO: Vietnam Mobilization Committee,

241 Victoria St., 364-5030

VANCOUVER: Vietnam Day Committee

P.O. Box 485, Postal Stn. "A", 254-5836

WATERLOO:

Gord Doctorow, 359 Erb St. W. #3 674-6770

WELLAND:

Rev. Robert Wright, 47 Clifford, 732-6417

WINNIPEG: U. of Man. VAC

c/o Mitch Podolak, 207 Cockburn #5 Winnipeg, 284-3763

continued from Page 1

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So far, in several cases the military has been forced to back down under public pressure and fear of exposure. Ed. Glover of Ft. Benning, Ga., was hardly persecuted for his out-spoken anti-war views on base. Not so, after being met unexpectedly, at his barracks door by national CBS cameras and newsmen demanding comprehensive coverage. Glover's case was also given front-page coverage in the local "Atlantic Constitution." His case is just an example of many similar ones. Now even the most isolated army base is not a fortress impervious to the forces of legal defense, publicity and mass pressure.

The underground newspapers within the army are thriving despite military reprisals. Published by the GI's themselves they are to be found with increasing frequency on every major U.S. base under such names as "Fun, Travel and Adventure", and "The Ultimate Weapon". Articles, reflect the hatred of the military brass, giving facts on the war and generally acting as the educational and organization tools of the GI activity.

The Easter April 6 marches and rallies in the USA will be led in all centres by GIs. This was a decision of the GI-Civilian con-

Calling All ANZACS

A group of Toronto Australians and New Zealanders Against the War in Vietnam (ANZAWV) are organizing a contingent for the April 6 Mobilization.

They are also considering an action in connection with the Canadian visit of Australian PM Gorton in April.

For information on ANZAWV activities contact Keith Locke, c/o VMC, 241 Victoria St. Tor. 2,

ference to build the GI forces, emphasizing the G.I.'s as a key part of the anti-war movement. All the years of investigation into the realities of the war, the demonstrations, the conscious building of a strong cross-country and international anti-war movement has fostered this newest challenge to the war. If the government will not make the decision to withdraw the troops, in the long run the draftees and the public together will.

Johnson had to withdraw. Now the G.I.'s of the American army are starting to give organizational form to their ever-increasing disgust for a war forced upon them. Would this phenomenon not frighten any president?



I want to help build the action
I enclose a contribution of
\$---- to work of the Newsletter.

I would like --- posters for
the April 6 demonstration.

I would like --- End Canada's
Complicity in Vietnam buttons C.25

send to
CVN, 241 Victoria St. Toronto

Against the Crime of Silence

Proceedings of the Russell International War Crimes Tribunal. Introduction by Bertrand Russell. A must for your library.

order from The Canadian Committee for the International War Crimes Tribunal, 241 Victoria St., Toronto 2
\$6.25 soft-cover \$9.25 hard

APRIL 6th MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
18 W HASTINGS 688-7532

PRESS RELEASE -for immediate release

March 20 1969

The April 6th mobilization committee issued a statement tonight in response to questions raised in the House of Commons concerning its exposure of the training of Canadian troops in counter Guerrilla warfare for possible use as "peace-keeping forces" in Vietnam.

The statement read: "Prime Minister Trudeau suggests amazement at our statements. Yet there has been ample evidence in the press radio and TV on this question. The Globe and Mail of May 14 and November 1st quote both Mitchell Sharp and Prime Minister Trudeau to the effect that they desire an international force in Vietnam and that Canadian troops would be used in such a force. The March 9th 1968 Globe reports that Canadian troops in Australia "are learning the deadly arts of the Vietcong which the Australians are teaching their own troops." The CBC on July 7th 1968 through Ed Cosgrove reported that Canadian troops in Chilliwack Camp Petawawa were using a mock southeast Asian village. Last December radio reports stated troops in Chilliwack BC were being trained in counter guerrilla warfare and phone calls to the base confirmed this. Similar exercises with Canadian troops have been reported in Libya and Puerto Rico.

"we ask: If Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Sharp go through with their offer to send "peace-keeping" troops to Vietnam does this mean using troops trained in counter guerrilla warfare? - the same kind of training American troops receive to carry out the U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese.

"If the U.S. troops don't want to fight in Vietnam is the Trudeau Government preparing to fill the breach with Canadian troops? In the light of the record of complicity of the Canadian government in the Vietnam war would not the sending of Canadian troops to Vietnam even under the banner of "peace-keeping" simply be a new means of preventing the Vietnamese from determining their own future?

"The April 6th Mobilization Committee challenges Prime Minister Trudeau to explain to the Canadian people why Canadian troops have been receiving this kind of training or offer solid proof that it is not going on. He has often called for a discussion - let's have it - openly before the Canadian people.

"On our part the April 6th Mobilization Committee will press even harder to build the April 6th Easter Sunday Mobilization to demand that Canada keep out of Vietnam and end its complicity now."

In a further action the April 6th Mobilization Committee sent the following telegram to Prime Minister Trudeau on the eve of his talks with President Nixon: Don't let Canada be the fallout guy for the USA. Demand you oppose ABM, escalation of arms race and that you end all support for USA war against the Vietnamese people.

The committee also announced plans were developing well for the demonstration to confront Public works Minister Arthur Laing with Canadian Complicity, Saturday March 22, 2pm at the Royal Towers Hotel in New Westminster.

APRIL 6th MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
18 W. Hastings 688 7532

Mobilization News - Mobilization News - Mobilization News - Mobilization Ne

Sponsors still growing - Eileen Dailly, NDP MLA; Alex MacDonald, NDP MLA; Tony Hodge, Vice Pres. UBC AMS; Ralph Stanton, outgoing Arts Pres., UBC; Randolph Harding NDP MP; Mark Rose, NDP MP; Dave Bond, Prof. Economics UBC; David Donaldson, Assoc. Prof. Economics UBC; Lionel Kehler, Assoc. Prof. Philosophy SFU; Ray Haynes, (other sponsors on the pink leaflet)

Court House Rally shaping up - Featured speaker at the mass rally at the Courthouse is NDP MP Grace MacInnis. Other speakers will be Rob Walsh president of the SFU student society a high school student and a speaker from the labor movement. A local band called the "Genesis" will be playing at the march off point in Ceperley Park and at the Courthouse.

Canadian Complicity campaign continues - So far two Saturday mobilizations against Canadian complicity have been carried. The first, March 8th was a march on the Lenkurt offices on Granville. The second was a march to the Dow chemical offices on Granville March 15. A total of about 70 people attended both. They were spirited with coverage on radio and TV and small items in the Van. press.

Laing refuses to say no to Canadian Troops - Federal Public Works Minister Arthur Laing was confronted by a demonstration organized by the April 6th Mobilization C'tee on Sat. March 22nd at a Liberal Party Work Shop to discuss "the moral and social issues facing Canadians". The demonstrators 30 strong demanded Vietnam be discussed and that Laing take a stand against Canadian complicity in Vietnam. Laing did feel compelled to talk to a delegation from the committee. He denied Canadian complicity in Vietnam or that Canada was training troops for possible use in "peace-keeping" operations. Asked by one of the demonstrators if this meant he would make a committment that no troops would be sent for any reason he refused nervously to give any such committment.

City Hall turns us down - Our city fathers aren't too interested in practising Civic Democracy. At the council meeting March 11 they refused to hear our delegation and turned down our request for a tag day on March 29th. At the March 18th meeting where we went to demand a hearing they once again would not allow us the right to present our case. At the same time four other organizations can hold tag days. The Loyal Protestant Home for Children, Vancouver Poppy Fund Committee, The Kinsman Club of Vancouver and the CO-ordinating Council of Lions Clubs. Protests over this discriminatory action should be sent to the Mayor.

New coverage for April 6th - Yes. We have broken through the news black out on anti-war activity. We have received some reports on our Canadian Complicity campaign. CBC channel 2 has taped an interview with Hilda Thomas and Bob McKee to appear on the 7pm Hour Glass program sometime during the week of March 24-29. We will probably be getting an interview on the Wasserman phone-in program too. If you have access to other avenues for publicity let us know now.

Canada Vietnam Newsletter now in - The latest issue of the CVN is now in. It is a mobilizer for April 6th reporting on developments across the country, Canadian complicity and the GI anti war movement. It's in tabloid form with the inside spread a coloured poster of Prime Minister Trudeau surrounded by the weapons he is helping to send to Vietnam. 10¢ per copy. - we have hundreds - take a bundle to sell.

Distributions going well - We started out with 40,000 leaflets and now with two weeks to go we have about 15,000 left. Posters are in and going up all over the city. The Surrey committee is distributing a leaflet adapted to their needs. They are bringing a bus load to the demonstration. Response on Campus, at high schools and in the street is promising.

please turn over

We need help - We ne

HERE IS WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR APRIL 6th

- 1) Help in the leaflet distributions - we have 15,000 to go. If you can leaflet high schools, shopping centres - any place let us know now. If you can leaflet an area near your home - let us know and we will deliver the leaflets to you.
- 2) Posterizing every night from the headquarters - Good at putting up posters? Put on your old clothes and come on down - we need you every evening - or one if that's all you can afford. If you can poster from your home we will get the material to you - just phone us and let us know...

688 7532 - 688 7532 - 688 7532 - 688 7532 - 688 7532

- 3) Use your phone - A crucial way to help - In the last stretch we want to phone hundreds of people to get them out on the march. To do this we need many phones, and volunteers with phoning lists. You can contribute by taking a list of names - 10 to 15 to phone.
- 4) Help collect MONEY - We need it and we need it badly - Haven't contributed yet? Better do it now. Yes NOW. -and go around to your friends and get some too. In fact become a funds collector for the April 6th mobilization...it can be fun.
- 5) Volunteer your car and yourself - lots of errands have to be done, messages sent, leaflets delivered, poster crews transported - we don't own cars or rent them - so we need yours.

18 W. Hastings #201 - 18 W. Hastings #201 - 18 W. Hastings #201 -

GI anti-war movement grows - build April 6th

By building the April 6th action not only are you fighting against Canadian complicity but aiding the thousands of GI's now organizing to force the U.S. government to bring them home. Close to Vancouver - last Feb. 16, 300 GI's backed by 4,000 civilians marched in Seattle for the withdrawal of the troops from Vietnam. On virtually every base in the U.S. there exists underground GI anti-war newspapers with mass circulation.

From Vietnam itself we have word of growing GI anti-war sentiment. Irene Ashley - a worker for the April 6th mobilization recently received news that her husband Ray, an anti-war GI in Vietnam, was critically wounded. Fortunately he will come through all right and will be returning to the U.S. shortly. His letters over the last few months confirm the development of GI opposition to the war both in Vietnam and the U.S. The GI's in Vietnam do hear about the anti-war movement here. So help them hear us on April 6th - HELP BUILD THE APRIL 6th Mobilization NOW. 688 7532

CALENDAR: on short sheet paper for your convenience

Vietnam Mobilization Comm.
Joe Young, exec. Secretary
241 Victoria St., Toronto
2B Ontario 364-5030.

March 21 - Former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker has challenged the veracity of statements in a leaflet issued by a vancouver anti-war group to the effect that canadian troops are being trained in "guerrilla" (he means "counter-guerrilla") warfare, and "that there is a standing offer by Trudeau and Sharp to send forces to Vietnam." (Parliamentary record, reported in Globe and Mail, March 21.)

Prime Minister Trudeau labels the statements cited by Mr. Diefenbaker as "pure fantasy".

What are the facts?

Mr. Diefenbaker is referring to the leaflet issued by the April 6th Mobilization Committee in Vancouver publicizing the March it has called for April 6, Easter Sunday, to protest the war in Vietnam and Canadian complicity in the war. Among the sponsors of this demonstration are T.C. Douglas, federal leader of the New Democratic Party, and the Vancouver Labor Council.

The Vancouver Committee's statements are adapted from the cross-Canada appeal of the Toronto-based Vietnam Mobilization Committee for April 6th demonstrations against the war. These statements are based on fact.

On May 14 1968, Mr. Trudeau was quoted by the Globe and Mail as saying in Edmonton: "It would be a mistake to ask the Americans to pull out without sending in some kind of international force to ensure that there is no invasion of South Vietnam."

The Globe and Mail reported on November 1: "As a member of the international Control Commission in Vietnam, Canada is ready to help peace negotiations or in a peace keeping operation, External affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp said last night. Mr. Sharp said studies of the forces that might be required for observing a peace settlement in Vietnam have recently been updated and Canada is ready to contribute if requested by both sides in the war."

On November 1, Opposition Leader Robert Stanfield asked in the House: "Would it be accurate to say the policy of the government of Canada would be to consider a possible role for Canada in peace keeping operations?" Mr. Trudeau's reply: "Yes, that would be a good expression of our position."

Similar statements were made by Mr. Sharp on February 12 this year when he addressed a Young Liberals conference in Toronto.

From time to time in recent months, there have occurred reports in the daily press of Canadian troops training in counter insurgency (counter-guerrilla) warfare. On July 7, 1968, Mr. Ed Cosgrove of CBC TV reported that Canadian soldiers were practising maneuvers in a mock southeast Asian type village at Camp Petawawa Ontario. Recent exercises in "peace-keeping" operations (the euphemism usually applied to counter-guerrilla war) were reported in Jamaica (Globe and Mail Feb. 26 1969). Similar operations have been conducted in Australia (using Australian-Vietnam veterans as instructors), Puerto Rico, Libya, and Alaska, during the past two years. Last November and December, Vancouver newspapers, reported similar training exercises by troops based in Chilliwack BC.

We challenge the Liberal Government (and Mr. Diefenbaker) to deny these facts, and to give a guarantee to the Canadian people that no Canadian troops will leave Canadian soil as "peace-keepers" or otherwise. We also demand that the government cease forthwith the training of Canadian forces in counter-insurgency warfare. Canadian troops sent to Vietnam by the present Liberal government which has made millions from the war by selling arms to the U.S. for use in Vietnam, will only continue to serve the interests of the United States in oppressing the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese people must be allowed to decide their own affairs free of intervention from any foreign power....

VMC - Late March, 1969.

VMC - late March 1969

Prime Minister Trudeau and Mr. Diefenbaker have denied charges of Canadian Complicity by the anti war movement. The following is part of a press release by the VIETNAM MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE documenting these charges.

On May 14, 1968, Mr. Trudeau was quoted by the Globe and Mail as saying in Edmonton: "It would be a mistake to ask the Americans to pull out without sending in some kind of international force to ensure that there is no invasion of South Vietnam."

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The Easter marches against the war in Vietnam on April 6th across Canada will demonstrate against the complicity of the Canadian government in the U.S. war of aggression, and in opposition to sending any Canadian troops overseas.

Quotes from a article entitled CANADA GUILTY OF AIDING BIO-CHEMICAL WARFARE RESEARCH by David Lewis, NDP Deputy Leader.

"The Minister of National Defense, The Honorable Leo Cadieux, has recently confirmed the co-operation of the Canadian government in the conducting of research and testing of chemical and biological weaponry with the United States and Britain".

"Although the Canadian operations are of a secret nature, it is known that the U.S. has stockpiled huge quantities of such weapons. The simple fact that we are cooperating with the U.S. in this research, a country which has refused to sign the Geneva pact of 1925 outlawing the use of chemical and biological warfare, belies the idea that such efforts are defensive. Mr Cadieux has informed me that 11% of our defence research program during the fiscal year of 1967-68(approximately 4 million dollars) was used for this type of "defense" research."

Canada has recently co-sponsored a resolution in the General Assembly of the United Nations calling on U Thant to prepare a report on the dangers of chemical and biological weapons. The duplicity of our government in this sphere is obvious in view of our continued participation in research and production of the very same weapons".

From the COMMONWEALTH, Saskatchewan CCF paper, March 19, 1969

(Found in 1969)

Anti-war P.C.

The Editor:

Please publish this letter in reply to your article by William Turner headed "Ultra left groups sabotage Vietnam anti war movement" that appeared in your April 24th issue.

Mr Turner referring to the conference's decision to adopt official slogans for the march states that "this decision was actively nullified by the open invitation to all groups to participate with their own signs"

This your reporter implies was some kind of Trotskyist-Macist" plot designed to wreck the demonstration.

The policy paper adopted at the convention states the following "The committee is open to all individuals and groups who are interested in participating in nonviolent forms of action in support of peace and self determination for Vietnam."

The conference was specifically invited to discuss this policy of non exclusion. There was little discussion and the whole policy decision was adopted by a near unanimous vote of the delegates with only one vote being cast against it. Furthermore the policy was but a continuation of the non exclusionist policy of past demonstrations.

One of course may challenge the validity of such a policy but it is quite another thing to imply that a decision taken by a majority of the conference was done by a group or groups against the will of the conference and with the intention of wrecking the march.

Your correspondent is also in error with regard to the actual size of the march which he states numbered 300 in his attempt to prove that the march was "narrow". By actual count the march numbered 800 persons not the 300 figure that some sections of the big business news media attributed to it and that Mr. Turner found so useful in his attempt to prove that the march was "narrow".

While the march was smaller this time than last we were most of the anti war demonstrations across North America. Locally we were further handicapped by bad weather. None of these factors are even mentioned let alone taken into account by William Turner who devotes a good portion of his article to a few unofficial signs that appeared in the demonstration.

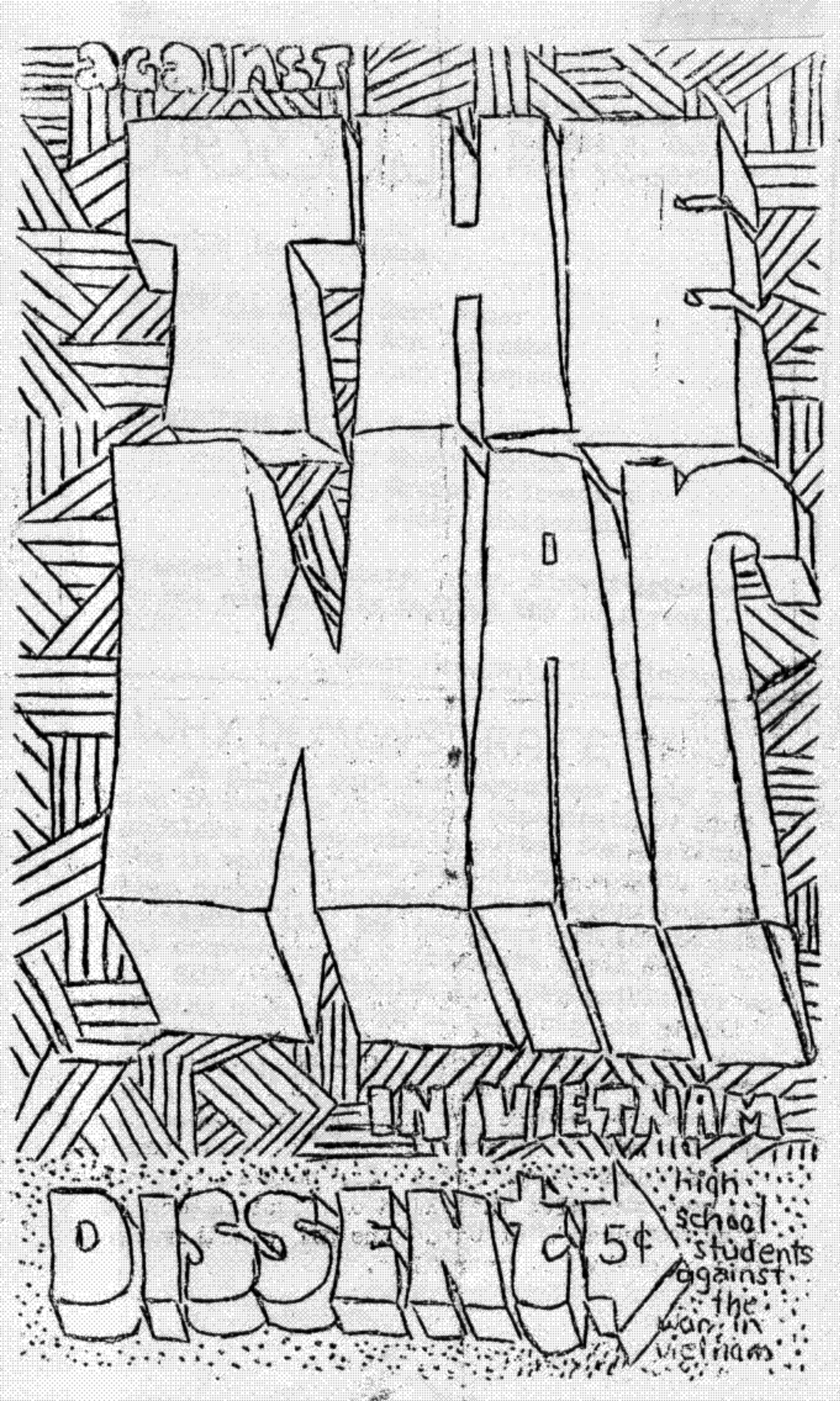
Totally ignoring the 100's of signs with the official slogans on them Turner states that "many" were turned away by a few ultra left signs.

Who are these sensitive souls who are so easily scared off by a few slogans? Perhaps Mr. Turner will enlighten us.

In other parts of Canada members and supporters of the Communist Party participated in single united demonstrations against the war. They did not attend the conferences as "observers" like William Turner but as active participants.

The April 17th issue of the Pacific Tribune repts under the caption "Unity needed to end War" that the BC Provincial Executive of the Communist Party of Canada has issued a statement calling for "Broad Unity to End the War in Vietnam." Exactly so and all the more necessary now that the American Imperialists with the support of their Canadian counterparts are rapidly expanding the war. This new situation calls for the united action of all the anti war forces to build the greatest mass actions in our history against imperialism.

Fraternally on behalf of the Vancouver Action Committee Executive



DISSENT

IN VIETNAM

High school students against the war in Vietnam

5¢

DISSENCE

241 Victoria St.,
Toronto 2, Ont.
Phone 364-5030.

EDITOR: Lee Teperman

EDITORIAL BOARD: Bert Keser
Ron Rosenthal
Mary Thompson

PRODUCTION STAFF: Bill Burke
Nancy Harbin
Gracey Woloszczuk
Joanne Woloszczuk

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WHY DEMONSTRATE?

We play a part far beyond our lowly position in society at every demonstration. High schoolers are especially suited for participating in marches. Our enthusiasm, spirit, and sheer numbers can often make a demonstration successful, like the demonstration at the Liberal convention at Ottawa last April 6.

S.A.V., the organization responsible for mobilizing huge numbers of students has grown steadily around anti-war actions. We have deliberately chosen demonstration as the most effective way to oppose the war. We, as students, have no economic or political power to press our demands. What we do have is our numbers and our energy, and with that kind of power we can reach thousands of Canadians and win them to our side--by demonstrating.

GANDJAWAAN COMPILED BY (3)

- by Lee Teperman

The Liberal Government of Canada claims that we are neutral nation. Canada as a member of the I.C.C. should oppose to American presence in Vietnam, as the I.C.C. formed to supervise the reunification of Vietnam and that the Geneva Accords were carried out. The American presence prevents this. Does Canada really play a neutral role in Vietnam? Here are some facts: As our government protested the illegal presence of American troops on Vietnamese soil Mr. Trudeau on May 13th, 1968 said, "It would be a mistake to ask the Americans to pull without sending in some kind of International force to insure that there is no invasion of South Vietnam."

Who is going to invade "South Vietnam?" "The North?" Vietnam is one country. The Geneva accords state explicitly that the division of Vietnam at the 17th parallel was to be temporary. The country was to be reunified by elections to be held in the North and South in 1956. The Americans were responsible for these elections not being held. Who was to choose this international force? The Vietnamese people? The Vietnamese people have already chosen the forces they wish to represent them.

What is meant by "peace-keeping forces"? In the Congo Belgian forces intervened under the cover of the U.N. Did they help keep the peace? When the Belgian officers created provocations against the Congolese troops in order to supply justification for the invasion of Belgian forces and the secession of Katanga, the U.N. forces including the Canadians, disarmed the Congolese troops and not the Belgians. When Patrice Lumumba the popularly elected leader was disposed of by a two day trial. The U.N. forces denied him access both to radio and the airport which he needed to rally support and then stood by while he was kidnapped and taken away to Katanga and murdered. Was this neutrality?

Similar exercises have occurred in guerilla warfare which have been conducted during the past two years in

(4)

Lybia, Alaska, Jamaica, Chilliwack B.C., and in Australia where Vietnam veterans were instructed in counter-insurgency.

On July 7th 1968, Ed Cosgrove of CBC TV reported that Canadian troops were practising manoeuvres in a mock south East Asian type village at Camp Petawawa, Ontario. In Parliament, John Diefenbaker introduced an anti-Vietnam war leaflet in which he charged the Canadian government with training troops in counter-insurgency. Trudeau called it "fantasy". Yet when Mitchell Sharp was asked the same question in Toronto he admitted that such activities had been taking place. It seems that the Credibility Gap is not just limited to the U.S.

Canada claims neutrality while we continue to sell arms to the States which aids the war effort. On March 1st, Trudeau stated that an embargo on nickel would "break the back of the US's war effort". How can Canada continue to make such a contribution and still claim neutrality?

Prime Minister Trudeau recently stated that Canada will begin to fade out her forces from N.A.T.O. Are these forces destined for some "peace-keeping" role in Vietnam or possibly for the Organization of American States?

Mr. Trudeau, what is to be done with these troops? The facts seem to clearly answer the question of Canadian neutrality. Canada, a neutral nation? Bullshit!



CREATE 2,

3, MANY
VIETNAMESES

OBMIS

(to the people of the
Third World.)

CRISIS ⁽⁵⁾ OF THE PENTAGON

by Ron Rosenthal

The invading US forces in Vietnam have reached a crisis. When the "limited war" policy proved the Vietnamese puppet troops incapable of carrying the ball, the war was escalated under Kennedy. That was 1964. Now with more than half a million GIs in that tiny country, more than the total used against the Japanese in World War II, victory is just as distant. And the talk of turning the war over to the Saigon forces is merely to retread the already unsuccessful road of "limited war". But Washington is looking for a way out without losing either the war or its prestige.

Actually a new low in the morale of the south Vietnamese army has made this suggestion even more ludicrous. According to Wilfred Burchett (a journalist of impeccable honesty), there have been a series of infiltrations of US military installations that were "possible only with the passive or active help of Saigon troops". This cooperation (with the NLF) is widespread.

Since Nov. 1, the US has entered into a series of "search and destroy" missions, a radical escalation of the war in the south to win a position of strength at the Paris talks. The Pentagon has confirmed that "the tempo of offensive operations from our side has gone up about 25% in December over November", and now Operation "Atlas Wedge", one of the largest in the history of the war, is trying to turn the new NLF offensive. That the liberation forces can successfully handle such blows while continuing to make synchronized attacks on every military headquarters is a testimony to the strength of the NLF and to the weakness of the Saigon-Washington armies.

(6)

Because of this crisis, the big Western press has increased its policy of silencing or distorting all news from Vietnam as the war continues to move from bad to disastrous for the Pentagon.

That the total might of the US is being defeated only seems impossible when you read the daily Western press; any close look dispels all doubt. The heroic fighters in the south are based on the complete support of the peasantry, and their tactic is to win the people through directing and reinforcing their hatred of the Americans and their Saigon puppets. In contrast, the US is waging a conventional war which ignores the people and seeks to destroy the enemy, by sheer numbers and sophisticated machinery.

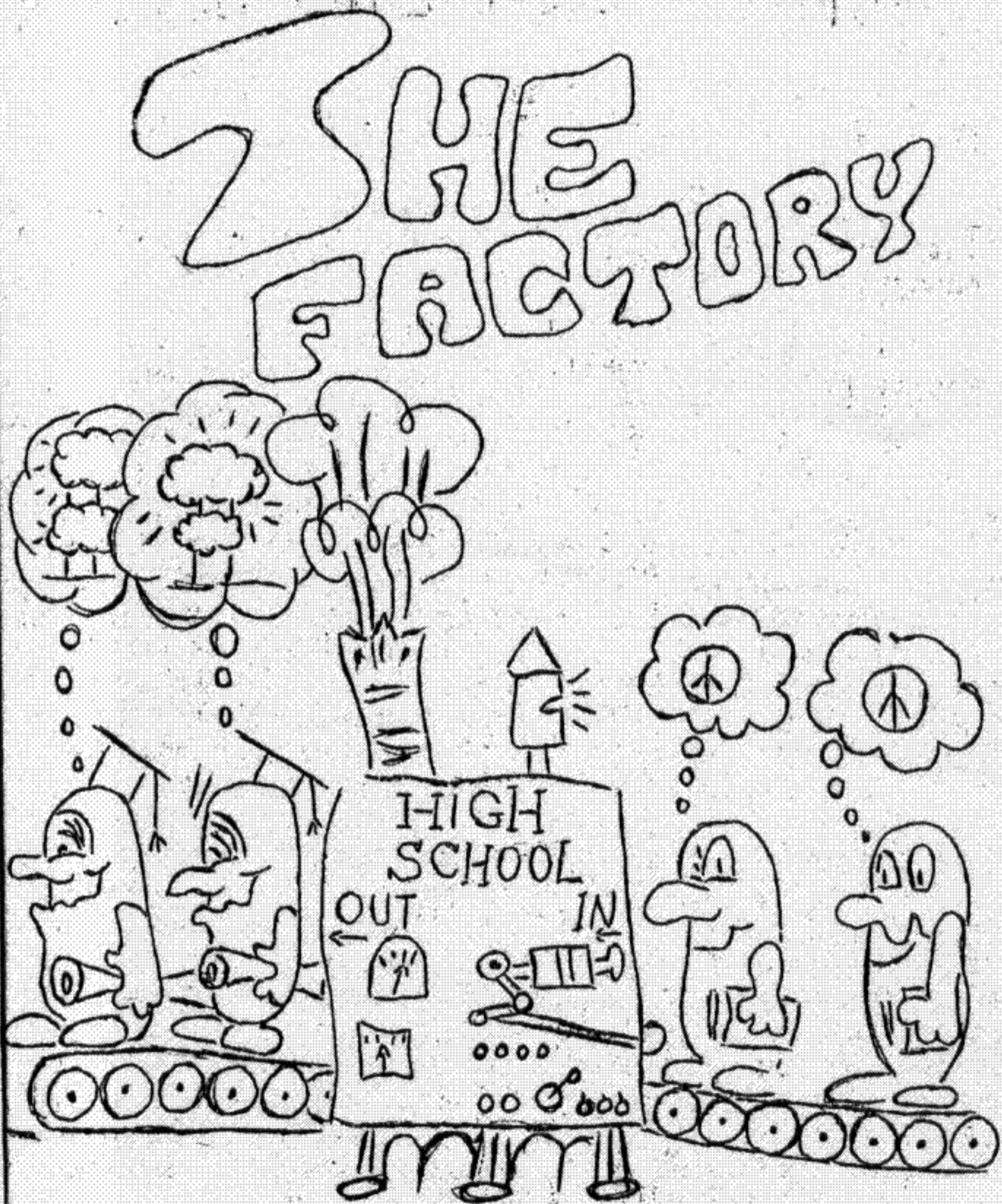
At the last session of the peace talks, some horrifying statistics were revealed. These illustrate my point. In Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces (northern south Vietnam), 180 villages were razed to the ground by six regiments of the Saigon puppet troops. On the Thua Thien coast alone 13,000 people were herded into concentration camps (strategic hamlets). Between January 13 and February 3, a complex of hamlets (Bu Lung in village) was burned with all orchards, animals, crops, possessions destroyed, and 11,000 herded into concentration camps! Do you wonder where the NLF recruits new fighters?

This military fiasco has forced the US to the conference table. Right now the peace talks are a propaganda attempt on the part of the US to gain world sympathy and to silence domestic opposition.

The US can only justify how to get out--by ship or plane. All foreign troops must leave Vietnam. Similarly the UN is not needed, either as a "peace force" or to conduct general elections. We in North America must push for these demands. We must demand that the Cana-

(7)

dian government keep its hands off Vietnam,
(even in the guise of a UN peace-keeping force),
and honor the right-to self-determination of
the Vietnamese.



B. Burke

Why the Hell Can't We Get a Decent EDUCATION ?

by Harry Kopyto
(from Young Socialist Forum)

When you heard about the three students who broke into their high school one night and did \$500 worth of damage, did you feel a secret sympathy for them?

If you did, try to remember the first thing that really turned you off with the educational system. Was it in grade two, when you just had to go to the washroom and they wouldn't let you because a classmate of yours was already there? (how could he use 28 latrines at one time?) Was it when you started getting those teachers who took more interest in directing students through the halls than in teaching? Was it when you found out that strapping was outlawed in most penal institutions, but not in schools? Was it when you began to realize that you were learning more hanging around the pool hall for a couple of hours than in a whole day at school? Or was it when you got two detentions for going up the down staircase?

Remember the first day at high school? What was the first thing they did? They gave you a hand book. And what did it say? Did it tell you what the school was about? Did it tell you what books you should read? Not on your life. It told you what staircases you walk up on and what staircases you walk down on. It told you how many minutes it should take you to go from the gym in the basement to your French class on the third floor. It told you how many detentions you would get if you were caught smoking within a hundred yards of school property.

One Montreal student put it very well in an essay,

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He defined the problem for his teacher this way: "The trouble with Canadian schools is the students. If there weren't any students, the system would run much smoother. Nobody would bug the teachers and the principal. Nobody would interrupt classes with stupid questions or make a disturbance during The Queen." The student naturally got a zero on the essay and a comment from the teacher: "Totally untenable thesis--absurd."

You go to school, presumably to get an education, and what do they tell you? They don't tell you what you can do; they tell you, "Don't do this! Don't do that! Don't! Don't! Don't!" In some schools they tell you, "Don't use the front doors, they're reserved for the teachers." At Deer Park in Toronto; "pupils are to refrain from cluttering up their desks with paper." At Tec-Voc in Winnipeg, the lunch room is sexually segregated. And back at Winnipeg's Kelvin High School:

AREAS OUT OF BOUNDS

- (a) As a general rule, all areas of the school are out of bounds to students who do not have good reason to be in them.
- (b) In particular, you are reminded that the following areas are RESTRICTED in the more technical sense: Gyms and Locker Rooms, Libraries, Music Room, Art Room, Staff Rooms (including the Custodians' Rooms), Lunch Room, Storerooms (including Book Rooms), the Industrial Arts Wing, Corridors marked DO NOT ENTER. Someone forgot to add the washrooms.

High schools are factory-jails. When someone asks you what grade you're in, what he really means is: "When do you get cut?" It's not only the bells and regulations and Big Brother boomerang over the PA system. It's not only the teachers, who are put in a position where they are appendages to the books you have to memorize. It's what they teach you as well. How can you learn about botany by tracing diagrams of flowers out of a book? The morning papers are full of Vietnam, but what are you studying in history class?--the Peasant Revolts of 1381. They teach you about the reproductive system of pigs--but not of humans. And what about that controversial chapter in your modern history textbook--Communism ver-

(10)

sus Democracy? The Grade 10 History Text in Ontario has a chapter entitled: The Problem of Peace: The Soviet Menace. In another chapter, the "similarities" of communism and fascism are listed, but no word is mentioned of their profound and irreconcilable differences.

What type of educational system is this? You ask your teacher a question and he replies, "That's next year's course", or "We can't discuss that--it's not in the textbook."

The teachers as well as the students, are victims of the school system. Many teachers are careful what they say in class, because you never can tell when Big Brother is listening in on the PA.

The point becomes clear: our high schools, with the pass-the-examination and walk-in-single-file atmosphere, with the book-memorizing and don't-argue-with-the-teacher approach, are totally irrelevant to anything resembling education. The pounding repetition and the dullness of the class are enough to stunt the most creative minds. As William Ross, chairman of the Toronto Board of Education admitted, "The high schools are the greatest force for inducing conformity that society has."

Public school, high school, university--the whole system is geared to pound away at the originality in your mind, to drug your creativity, to minimize your individuality, to make you controllable, obedient, cynical; it's not education--it's job-training. They are teaching us the skills which will make us useful to this society--lack of independence and self-confidence, feelings of inferiority, and fear of being different. They start in grade two when they tell you not to read ahead in your story book and they finish you off in university in the Business Administration course when they send you out into the world with a knife between your teeth, like Tarzan, so that you can fight it out in the capitalist jungle. The whole educational system, if it weren't so sickeningly real, would actually be funny. Especially calling it an educational system.

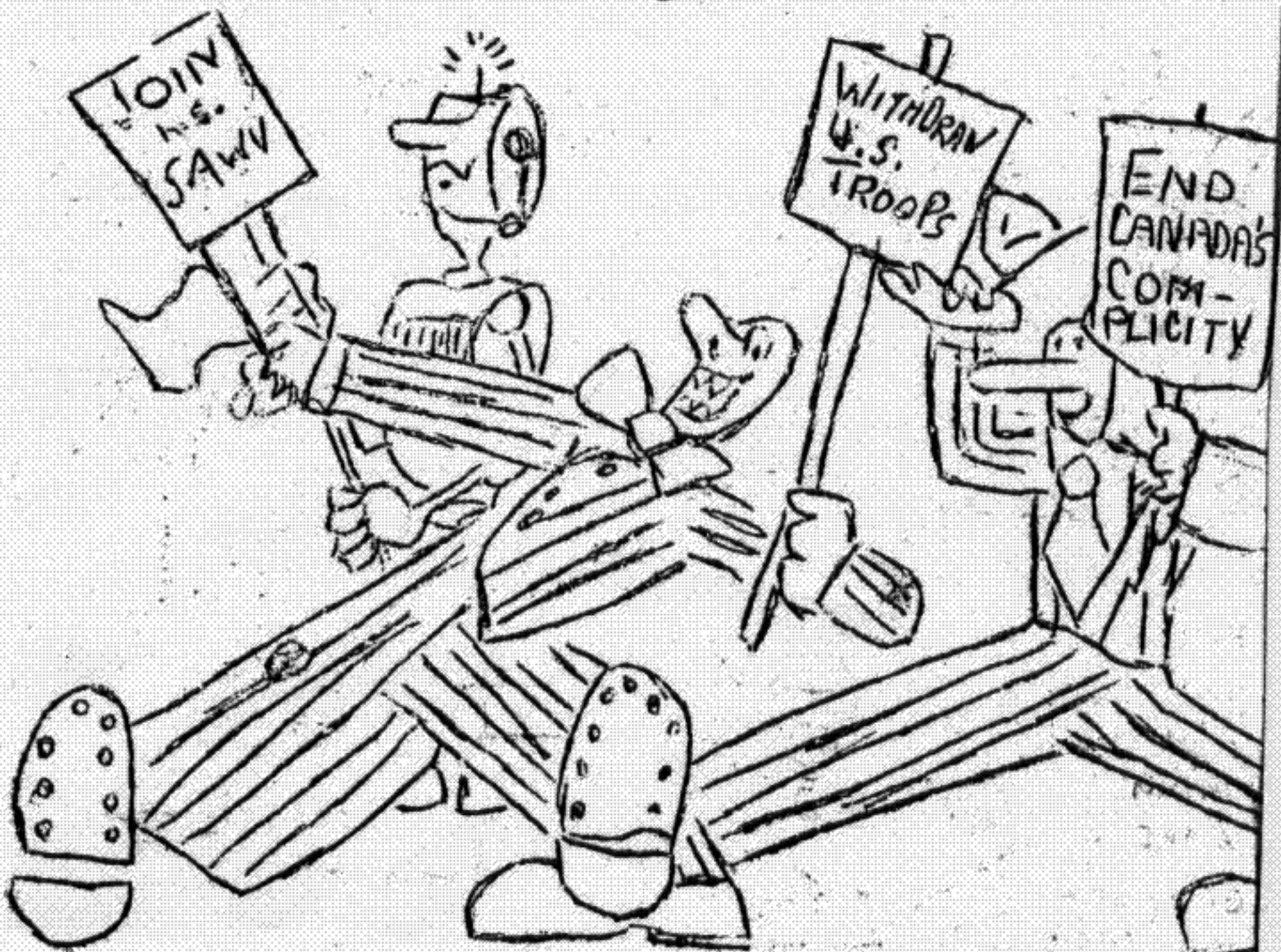
But we know the score. We know that changes are needed. And we're going to have something to say and do about it.

THE MODERN ERA:

A HISTORY LESSON



(12) JOIN WITH THE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
AGAINST THE WAR IN VIETNAM
to - Get the U.S. out of there!



COME DOWN TO THE HEADQUARTERS
241 VICTORIA ST. 364-5030

I WOULD LIKE TO JOIN SAWU

NAME.....

ADDRESS..... ZONE.....

SCHOOL.....

TEL. SEND TO: 241 VICTORIA

NO. 2

Anti-War Soldiers to Mobilize on April 6

by Anne Dunnfield

In response to the growing opposition of GIs and veterans against the war in Vietnam, plans were mapped in Chicago for a U.S.-wide series of GI-led anti-war marches to be mobilized on Easter Sunday, April 6.

The proposed action, which will focus on the demand for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, was agreed on by the GI-Civilian Antiwar Conference held Dec. 27-28. The conference had the support and endorsement of leading anti-war groups and activists across the country as well as anti-war active-duty GIs and various GI underground papers.

To assure maximum GI participation cities were designated that have large troop concentrations in their area. These include New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Austin, San Francisco, Seattle and possibly Los Angeles.

To further ensure maximum GI participation it was emphasized that the marches and rallies would be organized so that GIs could participate without jeopardizing their legal rights. GIs are being badly harassed and denied their legal rights in the army as the army attempts to curtail the anti-war sentiment. The conference discussed the necessity of civilian support in both gaining the right for the GI to speak out and the ensuing defense cases.

To help meet the increasingly urgent need of more adequate defense of GIs' rights, the conference unanimously approved a resolution to establish the GI Defense Organization, with headquarters to be established in New York.

In an important related development, Mrs. Nettie Bell, mother of army-harassed Pvt. Rudolph Bell, a black GI, announced the formation of a mother's committee to defend GI rights. The committee will rally women, and especially the mothers

and relatives of servicemen, to support in all possible ways GIs' struggles against military persecution for exercising their rights.

The accompanying GI teach-in, the conference itself, and the following Student Mobilization Conference which unanimously adopted the action, all pointed to the rapid growth and deepening of anti-war sentiment in the Army and the possibility of building a mighty movement against the war within the armed services, with civilian support.

In this country, the Vietnam Mobilization Committee has called a conference for January 25 to discuss an April action. A Canadian action supporting the GIs and civilians in the States would not only express the deepening Canadian anti-war sentiment but act as a bulwark against the day when Canada may have its own "peace-keeping" soldiers in Vietnam.

Trial Date Set for 34

Trials are scheduled to begin Jan. 20 for the 34 persons arrested on the October 26 Vietnam march in Toronto. These arrests arose out of the Police Commission's discriminatory ruling that the Vietnam Mobilization Committee could not march down Yonge St., the main street in Toronto.

It is important that these victims of police harassment be defended. Among the lawyers who have been retained is Andrew Brewin, leading NDP MP and noted civil liberties lawyer.

Funds are urgently needed to help with the defense. Please send cheques to the Vietnam Mobilization Committee, 241 Victoria St., Toronto 2, Ont.



photo by Mintz

VIETNAM WILL WIN! was the message to Toronto audience from representatives of south Vietnamese National Liberation Front, Huynh Van Ba (left) and Hoang Bich Son. Referring to the Paris "peace" talks, the two NLF leaders said: "There can be no peace without our peace, our freedom. We cannot accept peace in slavery and domination... We will continue to fight until the last U.S. soldier has left for home." They said anti-war demonstrations in U.S. and Canada have been "an important contribution to our success."

Antiwar Demo Set for Apr. 6

by Dick Fidler

TORONTO — A conference of southern Ontario anti-war activists has chosen April 6 as the date of the next big mobilization against the Vietnam war. The conference, which met here on Feb. 1, was sponsored by the Vietnam Mobilization Committee, organizer of the previous anti-war demonstrations of April 6 and 27 and October 26. Participants issued a call for other anti-war groups across Canada to join in demonstrations April 6, Easter Sunday, in solidarity with the American soldiers who will be marching for an end to the war in at least half a dozen cities in the United States that day.

The conference voted that the Toronto march would pass along Bloor and Yonge streets, two of the principal traffic arteries. It would be

supplemented by feeder marches from campuses and NDP riding associations. No conflict with city by-laws or police rulings is anticipated, as Easter Sunday is not a business day.

In proposing the April 6 march, VMC executive secretary Joe Young expressed the hope that all tendencies in the anti-war movement would participate in making the march the biggest anti-war action ever in this city.

In the discussion following Young's report, Rev. Dan Heap, an active supporter of the VMC, charged that the organization "had not been as democratic as it should be," and specifically that in the Oct. 26 demonstration leading members

of the VMC had played a provocative role with regards to the police.

(See page 3)

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Set by Union Labor.

... Antiwar Parley

(Continued from page 1)

The general feeling of the meeting was quite the opposite. Several speakers noted that leading marshalls had only carried out the plans unanimously decided by a VMC meeting, standing firmly on the right to march down the agreed-on Yonge St. route, but turning the march aside before the massive police blockade and doing everything possible to avoid a violent confrontation.

In particular, the conference discussed ways in which broad participation from labor and New Democratic Party ranks could be mobilized. It was proposed to publish a pamphlet on how the war affects Canadian labor. A special effort will be made to get the endorsement of the NDP provincial council at its meeting this month.

NDP provincial president Dr. Gordon Vichert, who was keynote speaker at the conference, pointed to the role that the Vietnam war and the anti-war movement had played in bringing new layers of the Canadian people to a clearer understanding of the nature of the "cruel and unjust economic system" of North American capitalism. In turn, he said, the anti-war movement had every interest in seeking to involve NDP members in its actions, because only "the socialist transformation of our society" would prevent the likelihood of more counter-revolutionary wars in other parts of the world by U.S. capitalism. As a "longtime supporter" of the VMC, Vichert urged it to "keep up the pressure on the Canadian government to end its complicity in the war." He promised to fight the lingering traces of "suspicion" of the organized anti-war movement in the NDP hierarchy.

The convention of the Ontario Young New Democrats, meeting at the same time, sent greetings to the conference.

The conference heard an inspiring report on the growing anti-war opposition among U.S. GIs from

Howard Petrick, a staff member of the Student Mobilization Committee. Petrick was one of the first GIs to propagandize against the war within the U.S. Army. He quoted from a recent Chicago *Daily News* survey which estimated that at least 50 percent of GIs in Vietnam are opposed to the war. An officer there told the *News*: "This is certainly one of the first times in history that U.S. soldiers have admired their enemies (the National Liberation Front fighters) more than their allies."

In addition to the three or four national anti-war papers being put out for GIs by veterans and anti-war activists, Petrick reported, there are now about a dozen local anti-war papers written, published and circulated by enlisted men on bases in the United States.

Among other highlights of the VMC conference were workshops on Canadian complicity in the war, marshalling and planning of demonstrations, student work, the artists' anti-war committee, and the NDP and labor. An organizational report by Naomi Riddell on the work of the committee stressed the importance of cross-country tours by the executive secretary to link up the different anti-war groups, and coordinate Canada-wide actions.

Joe Young was re-elected executive secretary, and 28 people broadly representative of labor, the NDP, students, and the artistic and religious communities were elected as the core of a continuing committee to direct VMC activities.

The conference also voted to send greetings to the Feb. 3 meeting in Toronto to hear representatives of south Vietnam's National Liberation Front. The message expressed solidarity with the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people for self-determination, and pledged to continue action against the war until the complete withdrawal of U.S. and allied troops from their country had been won.

Anti-War Groups Prepare for April 6

by Jim Whitton

Anti-war groups across the country are scheduling conferences to prepare for the April 6 International Day of Protest against the Vietnam War.

On Feb. 15, anti-war groups in the Niagara Peninsula got together and formed a coordinating body which will organize a march and rally in Niagara Falls on April 6. The conference was attended by about 50 persons, more than half of them from the Niagara Falls Vietnam Mobilization Committee. Rev. Bob Wright of Welland, a former NDP candidate, was elected chairman of the coordinating committee.

Similar conferences are planned in Edmonton on Feb. 22, Vancouver Feb. 23, Hamilton Feb. 22, Ottawa Mar. 3 and Sudbury Mar. 6.

The cross-Canada call of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee notes: "Our work is not yet done. The American government refuses to withdraw its troops from Vietnam. The present bombing over Laos is now at three times the level it was over north Vietnam. Eight thousand Americans and thousands of Vietnamese have died since the talks began in April. With successes achieved, we must now move ahead for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam."

Joe Young, executive secretary of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee will be speaking throughout western Canada Feb. 20-26 helping to build the Spring demonstrations. He will be addressing the anti-war conferences in Edmonton and Vancouver as well as in Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, and Winnipeg.

As part of its building activities for the IDP the VMC has already picketed External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp, and plans to picket Prime Minister Trudeau when he comes to Toronto on March 3. The Feb. 15 Sharp picketline was very successful. Several leaders of the demonstration were able to go into the Liberal Youth Conference on Politics at which Sharp was speaking and confront him on the question of Canada's complicity and troop training in counter-guerrilla warfare. He claimed to know nothing about the latter point and maintained that Canada was "neutral".

The last meeting of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee saw a significant broadening of the forces building the April 6 demonstration, with the presence of representatives of the York University Committee to End the War and the Voice of Women, including Kay Macpherson past national president of VOW. As well, the election to the executive of Ron Mayne of the Toronto Committee for Peace and Disarmament and Lukin Robinson of the Canadian Peace Congress, means that virtually all Toronto anti-war groups are united behind the April 6 protest.

Dangerous Court Rulings Against Demonstrators

TORONTO — The court cases of the 34 anti-war demonstrators arrested in last October's Vietnam protest are now drawing to a close. Most of the accused have been convicted and fined \$50 or 10 days.

In an effort to bring the political implications of the case before the public, two of the leading figures conducted their own defense in court. Both were clearly arrested because they played leading roles in the demonstrations. Both are appealing their convictions.

Peter Rosenthal, a University of Toronto mathematics professor, led a modest demonstration of 300 people sponsored by the Canadians for the National Liberation Front to the U.S. consulate, where he was arrested while addressing the group. He was acquitted on a charge of obstructing police, but convicted of causing a disturbance by impeding, despite overwhelming direct evidence that he was innocent of the charge. The magistrate ruled that despite all the testimony Rosenthal presented, he was going to "infer" that there had been impeding of pedestrians while Rosenthal was speaking, and that the latter had wilfully caused both the impediment

and the disturbance. This verdict has been interpreted to mean that anyone who speaks at a gathering in the public streets is causing a disturbance and that all demonstrations are illegal.

Joe Young, executive secretary of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee, was leading the main Yonge St. march of the VMC when he was arrested and charged with obstructing police and creating a disturbance. Young had simply been attempting to cross the street on a green light, in a pedestrian cross-walk. The Crown argued that the demonstration was illegal because no parade permit had been granted. Young was acquitted on the charge of creating a disturbance, but convicted of obstructing police, and sentenced \$50 or 10 days. The court ruled that police may reroute a demonstration whenever they want.

Both Rosenthal and Young are appealing their verdicts. They deserve the full support of the anti-war movement, which must demonstrate that it will fight any attempt to restrict its right of protest.

Contributions for the defense may be sent to: VMC, 241 Victoria St., Toronto 2B, Ont.

April 6 IDP

Viet Protest Set For Vancouver

VANCOUVER — This city is firmly on the map of the April 6 International Day of Solidarity with the GI anti-war movement and the mounting struggle of the Vietnamese people for self-determination. At a conference on Feb. 23, some 50 anti-war activists from the NDP, trade unions, the student movement, anti-war groups and radical organizations, formed the April 6th Vietnam Mobilization Committee.

The "Action Conference" was called by the CCEWV to take up the appeal of the U.S. anti-war movement and the Toronto-based Vietnam Mobilization Committee (VMC) for international and cross-Canada April 6 demonstrations. The conference was endorsed by the Vancouver Labor Council and the B.C. NDP which both sent greetings. All opponents of the Vietnam war were invited to participate with full voice and vote.

Speakers at the conference were Joe Young from the VMC, Bill Perdue from the Seattle GI Civilian Alliance for Peace, and Claire Culhane, well-known opponent of Canadian complicity in the Vietnam war. A highlight of the conference was a panel discussion in the evening on perspectives for the anti-war movement featuring these speakers together with Irene Ashley, wife of an anti-war GI now in Vietnam, and Andy Stapp, editor of *The Bond*, a GI anti-war paper.

The Action Conference was divided down the middle from the outset on what kind of movement should be built. The Organizing Committee of the conference, in line with the appeal from the American anti-war movement and the VMC, brought down a proposal for the building of a demonstration against the Vietnam war based on the demand for the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, self-determination for Vietnam, and for an end to Canadian complicity in the war.

A caucus of self-proclaimed "anti-imperialists" challenged the Organization Committee's proposal with an

amendment entailing a counter perspective of organizing around a theme of "anti-imperialism" with the slogan "Their Fight Is Our Fight." The supporters of this counter-proposal challenged the activists to give up the "futile" work of organizing a movement based on the single purpose of opposing the war in Vietnam and fighting to force the U.S. to withdraw its troops from Vietnam. They rejected the perspective of bringing the NDP and the trade unions — forces which could, if mobilized, stay Trudeau's hand in aiding and abetting the U.S. aggression — into the anti-

(See page 4)

Vancouver Conference

(Continued from page 1)

war struggle. They counterposed their own concept of a narrow-based multi-issue "anti-imperialist" movement which, they claimed, would relate to "real issues."

The heated debate that followed revealed a clear and unmistakeable division between those committed to the building of an anti-war movement and those who are copping-out of this struggle in search of a catch-all multi-issue formation. The formal vote-division at the conference was 51 to 49 for the "multi-issue" grouping. Following the vote, the two groups held separate meetings and formed distinct committees, based on their respective counter programs and perspectives.

The "multi-issue" grouping decided to stage their own demonstration on April 5, based on "explicitly anti-imperialist demands."

During the evening panel discussion, Claire Culhane, a former nurse with the Canadian government's mission in Vietnam, assailed the ultra-left "anti-imperialists'" antics in the anti-war movement and reaffirmed on the basis of her own contact with the Vietnamese National Liberation Front that they advocate continued

demonstrations around the world demanding withdrawal of U.S. troops.

The April 6 Vietnam Mobilization Committee linked itself to the International Day of Solidarity on April 6 and will march on the U.S. consulate and the Vancouver Court House.

The demonstration will in particular stress an end to Canada's involvement in and support of the U.S. war in Vietnam.

Among the sponsors of the April 6 demonstration are Paddy Neale, secretary of the Vancouver Labor Council; Wally Ross, provincial secretary of the NDP; Rob Walsh, president of the Students' Society at Simon Fraser University; Dave Barrett, MLA and NDP leadership contender; and Joyce Meissenheimer.

In a statement issued following the conference, the Vancouver VMC reiterated Joe Young's warning of "the possible further extension of the Trudeau government's complicity in Vietnam with Canadian troops under the guise of 'peace keeping'."

The committee can be contacted at Box 2982, Vancouver, or by phoning Hilda Thomas, chairman (224-4678) or Sheila Turgeon, secretary (253-1831).

What Kind of Movement Do We Need?

The Issue is Vietnam

by Jim Whitton

The proposal of the so-called "anti-imperialist" caucus at the Vancouver anti-war conference to by-pass the Easter IDP and hold a separate protest on a diversity of issues, involves much more than a difference with the mainstream of the anti-war movement. What these people are proposing is another kind of movement which deals with a whole range of issues, unlike the anti-war movement which has been built around the single crucial issue of the Vietnam war.

They counterpose slogans such as "Smash U.S. Imperialism," "Victory to the NLF" and "Their Struggle is Our Struggle" to the present demands of the anti-war movement which, they say, are "liberal" and "reformist": "Withdraw U.S. Troops Now," "Vietnam for the Vietnamese" and "End Canada's Complicity in Vietnam." They maintain that the present single-issue movement has failed to mobilize great numbers and has no perspective of doing so. What will best help the Vietnamese, they say, is the building of a multi-issue movement with a total analysis of society and a program for changing it, oriented in the first place to fighting American imperialism in Canada.

What is wrong with this view?

To begin with, the "multi-issue" perspective ignores the pivotal importance of Vietnam in world politics, main arena of confrontation between imperialism and the world movement for national liberation and socialism. U.S. imperialism has staked all its prestige on winning the war; and despite the impressive military victories of the NLF forces, it is determined to stay in Vietnam. A defeat there would be a major setback to U.S. imperialism, and a tremendous inspiration to the growing radical forces around the world and in Canada. To give up the struggle to build a mass movement in aid of the Vietnamese people is to abandon not just the anti-war movement but the main front in the anti-imperialist struggle itself!

The slogans "Withdraw U.S. Troops Now" and "End Canada's Complicity" are anti-imperialist slogans. The immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam would be a grievous defeat for U.S. imperialism. Vietnam for the Vietnamese would mean an NLF government in south Vietnam. In demanding an end to Canada's complicity, the anti-war movement opposes the Canadian imperialist government in its willing support of U.S. aggression. There is nothing "liberal" or "reformist" about these demands.

Because the anti-war movement can involve broad layers of people around those basic demands, which simply express in a Canadian context the obvious condition for an end to U.S. aggression, the movement is more effectively anti-imperialist than some multi-issue movement with a particular analysis of imperialism with which people must agree before they can participate in it.

Unlike the "withdrawal" slogan which directs itself against the American presence in Vietnam, "Victory to the NLF" is at most an expression of sympathy and does nothing to explain how victory is to be won.

Shouting that you are "anti-imperialist" also does nothing to project how the war is to be ended. As one participant in the Vancouver conference explained, if you were being attacked by thugs, would you want your friends to go around shouting that they are "anti-thug" while they do nothing to remove the thugs from your vicinity?

To the extent that active participation in the anti-war movement leads people to conscious opposition to imperialism in general, it is natural that they should become involved in "multi-issue" movements like the NDP or the League for Socialist Action, movements which present a general perspective of an anti-capitalist alternative to the war system. However it would be a grave error and a disservice to the Vietnamese revolution to exclude those persons who are in favour of U.S. withdrawal but who do not agree with a particular analysis of imperialism or who do not support the NLF. What the people who propose that the anti-war

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SOLDIERS AGAINST THE WAR. Leading anti-Vietnam war march of 15,000, including 500 GI's, in San Francisco last fall, were (left to right) Airman First Class Michael Locks, Navy nurse Lieut. Sue Schnall and Gen. Hugh Hester, Ret. For demonstrating in uniform Airman Locks was recently sentenced to one year at hard labor; Lt. Schnall, to six months at hard labor.

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movement adopt a fully-rounded anti-imperialist analysis are seeking is a political movement to express all their ideas. That cannot be the role of the anti-war movement.

The international anti-war movement has played an important role in aiding the Vietnamese freedom struggle — a role which the Vietnamese themselves have frequently emphasized. A measure of the movement's impact in the United States was expressed in the forced resignation of Johnson, and more recently in the growing GI anti-war movement.

So the anti-war movement in Canada has not succeeded in mobilizing as many trade unionists and NDP members as we hoped it would. But this does not mean that it has failed. A quick look at the record confirms that more people have demonstrated over this issue than on any other question in recent years. And they are not demonstrating simply for "peace" — but against the all-out attempts of the world's mightiest imperialist power to suppress a socialist revolution!

Moreover, certain objective factors — Canada's removal from the actual theater of the war, and the partial success of the Canadian government

in blurring its role of accomplice in the war — have tended to limit the development of active opposition to the war north of the 49th parallel.

The building of the anti-war movement must above all be seen as an obligation on the part of the revolutionaries to the Vietnamese freedom struggle. There is absolutely no conflict between this task and striving for socialism in Canada. The movement of no mean proportions that has been built in this country against the Vietnam war, has already done more than any other to expose the true imperialist colors of the Canadian government — which will no doubt prove to be a powerful factor in raising the political level and direction of the struggles that will inevitably develop on other issues in the next period of mass radicalization in this country. And as the tempo of social struggles increases, there is no reason to think that heightened political consciousness among Canadian workers will lead to a decline in their response to the anti-war movement. The opposite has been the experience elsewhere.

What is needed is more concerted work in exposing Canada's complicity. And the place to begin is in building the Easter anti-war demonstration.

Alta. NDPers Back Anti-War March

by Our Edmonton Correspondent

EDMONTON — Despite the lack of participation by some elements in the left here, a conference organized by the Edmonton Committee to End the War in Vietnam attracted an enthusiastic audience of 40 people. Official greetings were read from Tommy Douglas for the federal NDP, Stephen Lewis, Laurier Lapierre, the Student Mobilization Committee (U.S.) and the Toronto and Vancouver Vietnam committees.

Gordon Wright, president of the Alberta NDP, outlined the history of the war and stressed the lack of progress of the "peace" talks. "There is no need for compromise on the part of north Vietnam," he said. "They have compromised twice in the past and were double-crossed." He denounced Canada's complicity in the war and added: "I will do the best I can to see that the NDP makes a public statement on the Easter Inter-

national Day of Protest and marches as a contingent."

Joe Young, executive secretary of the Toronto-based Vietnam Mobilization Committee, spoke on the latest developments in the international anti-war movement.

Other highlights of the conference included the film "In face of Escalation," workshops on student participation in the anti-war movement and how to broaden Alberta's anti-war movement.

Ideas from these workshops will be taken up in a coordinating committee meeting called by the Alberta NDP and involving all major anti-war forces in Edmonton, where Edmonton's participation in the IDP will be planned. A number of the NDP riding associations have decided for the first time to take an active part in building the demonstration. A large mobilization in Edmonton on April 6 is confidently anticipated.

U.S. Escalates War, May Bomb North

by Dick Fidler

MARCH 16 — The Nixon administration is using the latest offensive by the Vietnamese guerrilla forces as a pretext to carry out a drastic escalation of the war.

The National Liberation Front offensive began February 23 with simultaneous rocket and mortar attacks on 115 cities and U.S. military installations throughout south Vietnam. These were followed by infantry assaults on selected American bases, some within a few miles of the heart of Saigon. The Pentagon announced March 6 that 453 American soldiers had been killed and 2,593 wounded in the first seven days of stepped up fighting. The casualties were the highest in any single week since May 1968.

The new offensive has once again demonstrated the NLF's capacity to strike at any time and any place in the country with devastating effect.

Nixon's response has been to accuse north Vietnam of sabotaging the search for "peace" and to threaten "reprisals." The *New York Times* reported on February 25 that a "list of possible retaliatory military actions" has been prepared by the Pentagon for the National Security Council. The *Times* said: "All of the military moves involve some form of selective bombing of north Vietnam."

The options for these "selective" attacks include such choices as "raids against military targets, including bridges, warehouses, power plants or airfields in the vicinity of Hanoi," and "attacks on the Red River dikes."

Nixon claims Hanoi has violated an "understanding" on which the bombing halt was based, by which north Vietnam had agreed to prevent the shelling of south Vietnamese cities by the NLF. Hanoi replies that the bombing halt was unconditional and has reaffirmed that "the south Vietnamese people have the right to fight against the United States aggression at any place on Vietnamese territory." Both the NLF and Hanoi have reiterated their longstanding demand for the unconditional withdrawal of United States and allied troops from south Vietnam.

The NLF offensive is actually a counter-offensive. Under the cover of the Paris "peace" talks, the U.S. has been steadily escalating the war. Lyndon Johnson began the new escalation last October with



President Nixon

his "Accelerated Pacification Campaign." When he "halted" the bombing of north Vietnam November 1, he stepped up the bombing of south Vietnam and Laos.

When Nixon took office, the Accelerated Pacification Campaign went into high gear. U.S. and Saigon troops began giant sweeps to install "Revolutionary Development Teams" on the village level and to "root out" the revolutionary committees elected by the population. The March 3 issue of *Newsweek* claimed that "79.2 percent" of the south Vietnamese population were under "relatively secure" control by

the Saigon dictatorship — a big jump from the figure claimed three months ago.

But even while *Newsweek* was on the presses, the NLF offensive was showing how hollow those figures were.

As a result, President Nixon announced March 14 that a previously projected withdrawal of 40,000 to 50,000 combat troops from south Vietnam had been ruled out "in the foreseeable future."

Nixon's announcement — which coincided with his decision to proceed with the construction of a full scale anti-ballistic missile system to cost more than the original Sentinel plan proposed by Johnson — is a further ominous indication that he thinks a U.S. victory can be won in Vietnam. Writing in the March 3 issue of the liberal American weekly *The Nation*, Tristram Coffin comments:

"The president reportedly expects a military victory in Vietnam within a year or two. His job as he sees it is two-fold: to razzle and dazzle the populace so that it will not complain about the . . . (U.S. casualty) statistics, and to get the war over at least six months before launching his campaign for re-election. He also has a short-term goal . . . Nixon expects the U.S. military position to be so improved by summer that he can call the tune in Paris. . . While President Nixon smiles upon the populace, ominous events are taking place in Vietnam. The order of the day is escalation."

The war is far from over.

WORKERS
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Toronto — 10 Cents

April Protests to Hit Vietnam War

by Jim Whitton

Broadly-based support is growing behind the April 5-6 Days of Protest against the Vietnam war. Here is what's happening in some areas across the country.

- Montreal: The Quebec student union, UGEQ, and the high school student union, UGES, have endorsed the march. The executive of the Montreal CNTU labor council is recommending endorsement to the coming council meeting.
- Ottawa: The demonstration organizers have been denied the use of the Sparks Street Mall but they are appealing the decision to the Ottawa City Council with every chance of success.
- Toronto: Publicity efforts to build the march are well underway. Posters are appearing right across the Metro area and broad leaflet distributions are taking place. Dennis McDermott, Canadian director of the United Autoworkers will be among the speakers at the City Hall rally. The Ontario NDP has sent out a letter to all riding associations urging them to support the march.

Prime Minister Trudeau was picketed by 120 supporters of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee

when he came to address a \$50 a plate Liberal dinner on March 5.

- Edmonton: A broad coordinating committee has been formed for an April 5 march including the Edmonton Committee to End the War and the Alberta New Democratic Youth.
- Regina: The Saskatchewan NDY is organizing a demonstration.
- Vancouver: Endorsement has been received from the B.C. NDP, Tommy Douglas, the Vancouver Labor Council and many others.

The Apr. 6 Mobilization Committee has issued a statement of solidarity with the Dockyard 16, a group of Victoria residents who were arrested when they committed civil disobedience to protest the visit of an American submarine.

Footnote: The ultra-lefts who split the anti-war movement at the Vancouver Coordinating Committee conference have issued a drab leaflet announcing their march. It does not mention the Vietnam war, nor does it put forward any demands for ending the war such as "Withdraw U.S. Troops Now" and "End Canada's Complicity."

Other marches are being organized in Sudbury, Niagara Falls and Hamilton.

Canadian Troops Train For Vietnam-Type Wars

by Joan Newbigging

"Everything quoted by the right hon. member appears to me just pure fantasy." So went Prime Minister Trudeau's reply when questioned in the Commons on March 20 by former prime minister John Diefenbaker about statements in a leaflet published by the Vancouver April 6 Mobilization Committee. The statements referred to the fact that Canadian troops are being trained in counter-insurgency warfare and that there is a standing offer by Trudeau and External Affairs Minister Sharp to send Canadian forces to Vietnam.

Pure fantasy? Just that week the newspapers carried stories of Canadian troops training in counter-insurgency warfare in Jamaica. The facts can be easily verified. The record on both counts is clear.

Moreover, the Canadian government has consistently backed every step of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. Ottawa has consistently, if sometimes discreetly, supported the Pentagon in all its moves to halt the spread of the colonial revolution — in the Dominican Republic, throughout South East Asia and around the world. Is it unrealistic to suggest that the U.S. may call on Canada to provide some sort of more overt assistance in Vietnam — perhaps in the form of direct military aid? How do things look for future Canadian intervention against these wars of liberation?

The dominant tendency of these liberation struggles is for them to move in a socialist direction, to draw vast areas out of the world capitalist economy. The U.S., as the bulwark of the capitalist system, has taken upon itself the task of halting this trend. The well-known activi-

ties of the U.S. military throughout Latin America are testimony to the readiness of the Pentagon to intervene whenever it feels its economic interests are threatened. As the upsurge in the colonial revolution gains momentum, we can anticipate that the U.S. government will be forced to make increasing demands on its allies to assist in preserving imperialism's world position.

In the past, as in the Vietnam conflict, the U.S. has made good use of its allies; through its military alliances and through the United Nations, the U.S. has sought cover for its many counter-insurgency enterprises. The Canadian government has duly played its role in this process.

Striking examples of Canadian involvement are Korea, where over 8,000 Canadian soldiers were pitted under the UN flag against the Korean freedom fighters; and the Congo, where the Canadian peacekeeping force, again under the UN flag, was complicit in the murder of the Congolese leader, Patrice Lumumba.

Were these incidents aberrations? Mistaken enterprises undertaken by some irresponsible politician who failed to have his government's real interests at heart? On the contrary, they are all a part of a logical process — an inevitable aspect of the capitalist structure of Canadian society. No matter what big business government happens to be in power, it will unwaveringly and consistently promote a foreign policy that serves the interests of Canadian businessmen.

And these interests are largely inseparable from those of U.S. big business. The Pentagon, having taken upon itself the task of defend-



PEACEKEEPER? Canadian soldier crouches in Jamaican sugar cane field. He is one of a thousand Canadian troops earmarked for future UN operations, who just completed training in Jamaica under officers trained in the U.S. Army counter-insurgency school in Panama.

Editor: ROSS DOWSON

Managing Editor: DICK FIDLER

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Set by Union Labor.

... Complicity

(continued from page 1)

capitalism on a world scale, is thereby committed to defending Canadian capitalism as well. Canadian investments overseas now total over \$7.3 billion, a considerable amount of it in the West Indies and Latin America. The long arm of the U.S. military is protecting these interests as well as its own. And none more aware of this than Canadian businessmen and their representatives in government.

No prominent participant in the current debate in Canadian ruling circles around the "foreign policy review" questions Canada's active alignment with the United States policy. The debate is over the form alignment should take. Should Canada remain a formal part of the strategic alliances, such as NATO? Or might it, perhaps, better serve the interests of the western bloc by acting as a mobile peacekeeping force, ever-ready to intervene to quell disturbances as they develop in the under-developed world?

There are clear indications that Canadian government is prepared to play such a role in Vietnam and elsewhere. Trudeau and Sharp both publicly declared their willingness to send a Canadian peacekeeping force to Vietnam. Canadian troops are already being trained for such an enterprise. Exercises in guerilla warfare have already taken place in Australia, Puerto Rico, Alaska and recently in Africa.

What can be said about this type of peacekeeping? To many, who see both the U.S.A. and the USSR as equally the villains of today's world, it is a means whereby Canada can play an independent role to protect the peoples of the underdeveloped world from both these influences. This position is based on the conviction that Canada is capable of playing an independent or "neutral" role.

The position of the New Democratic Party leadership which advocates the creation of a mobile Can-

adian peacekeeping force available to both the UN and NATO, follows these lines.

Similar illusions have been fostered by peace organizations and other groups who should have known better. The illusion, for example, that some representatives of the Canadian ruling class are capable of playing an independent role. Those anti-war Canadians, like members of the Communist Party of Canada, who adopted a conciliatory attitude towards Diefenbaker for his demagogic talk about Canadian nationhood, or Pearson for his trite words about peace, or Trudeau for his arrogant utterances about a just society, fail to grasp the nature of the system we live under.

Can Canada play such an independent role? What does the record on peacekeeping tell us?

There have been Canadian contingents in virtually all the peacekeeping forces and international supervisory operations since World War II — in Indochina, Palestine, Kashmir, Yemen, Gaza, the Congo and Cyprus. In all these enterprises they have consistently upheld the interests of the western bloc. And how could it be otherwise? As part of the world capitalist economy, Canada is bound hand and foot to promote and defend that system. Any peacekeeping that Canada does is peacekeeping in the interests of U.S. imperialism. That is the inescapable logic of Canada's position.

If it is to play a role that is truly independent of U.S. imperialism, Canada must break from all alliances with Washington — from NATO, NORAD, as well as the ICC and similar "supervisory missions." It must begin to align itself on the side of the very liberation fighters its present "peacekeeping" forces are designed to suppress. It must adopt a radically new approach of trade and aid with that vast segment of mankind in the workers states, who are building a socialist alternative to the war economy. That is the inescapable lesson of Vietnam and the colonial revolution for the Canadian anti-war movement.

'Friends' of NLF Fail the Acid Test

by John Riddell

"Lefty McGraw was a great fighter," they used to tell me, "until he got into the ring. What a shame he couldn't win a fight by wagging his jaw."

The anti-war movement has its "Lefty's" too, and they talk a good fight. Now with the Easter Marches the time for action has come, and their knock-knees and pot-bellies are plain to be seen.

In Toronto, for example, the "Canadians for the National Liberation Front" tried to split the anti-war movement last October by holding a separate march based on slogans like "Victory to the NLF" and "Smash Yankee Imperialism." Organizers of the mass mobilizations in solidarity with the Vietnamese who fail to carry these demands, claimed a CNLF leaflet, are "phonies in effect acting as agents of the U.S. imperialists — and taking an *anti-NLF* position."

But the CNLF is planning no action this spring. When NLF representatives spoke in Toronto in February their leaflet, addressed now to the NLF, was a manifesto of doubts about the correctness of the NLF strategy. A segment of their supporters, the maoist Canadian Party of Labor (ML) went even further and proclaimed "Canadian revolutionaries must resist the opportunist line of the Vietnamese leaders." Have ill-conceived criticisms of the NLF now led the CNLF to pull out of the struggle to defend the Vietnamese?

But the real problem lies deeper. Their hot-air balloons propelled them right out of the field of action. "Anti-imperialism" demands action — mass action and mass education. Theirs went no further than bold words — directed at the minority of the already-convinced.

A parallel group in Vancouver is organizing what they call an "explicitly anti-imperialist march" on April 5, around the slogan "Their fight is our fight." These cryptic words contain a profound truth — the

struggles of Canadian workers and the Vietnamese people are in the last analysis part of a global struggle for a new and better world, for socialism. The problem is not to shout such words as a magic formula but to find ways to translate them into effective action.

Will this march be more "anti-imperialist" than the mass mobilizations being held across Canada on the following day? Reading the leaflet, you quickly notice that it uses the word "imperialist" some twenty-one times and contains some lengthy and rather heavy-handed analysis of imperialism and of the achievements of the NLF.

But the real difference marks a big step backwards. The statement says not one word about the Canadian government's active support of the Vietnam war!

Canadians are "victims of U.S. imperialism," as they put it, like the Vietnamese, the Cubans and the American people too. But Canadian government agents are present in Vietnam, on the International Control Commission, as active defenders of U.S. aggression! For unlike the Vietnamese, but like the Americans, Canadians are ruled by an imperialist government, which actively supports U.S. aggression in Vietnam and elsewhere.

Lefty McGraw was always great at slamming his opponents, while they were far away or in another ring. Does "explicit anti-imperialism" not extend to attacking the imperialists in our own house, right here in Canada?

If the landlord invades your friend's home to evict him, let's hope you do more than run to the window and shout, "I'm with you all the way, brother!" You're called on to join him in struggling to kick the invaders out. Let's hope the size and militancy of the Easter Marches convinces the jaw-artists and shadow-boxers to come into the ring and join the real struggle for Vietnamese self-determination.

Vietnamese Freedom Fighters Hail April 6 Demonstration

A leading representative of the National Liberation Front of south Vietnam has hailed the April 6 Day of Protest against the war and expressed solidarity with the slogans of the anti-war marchers.

Huynh Van Ba, who recently toured Canada with another representative of the NLF, states:

"We are grateful for the fact that world public opinion, and particularly North American public opinion, has decreed April 6, 1969 an International Day of Protest Against the American Aggression in South Vietnam. At this very moment, the people and Armed Forces of Liberation of south Vietnam are redoubling their efforts to harass and strike firmly and unflinchingly the American aggressors and their acolytes throughout the south Vietnamese territory."

The statement concludes:

"We are particularly pleased to note that your slogans are also ours:
Complete and Unconditional Withdrawal of American Troops!
Vietnam to the Vietnamese!

THE WORKERS VANGUA

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To

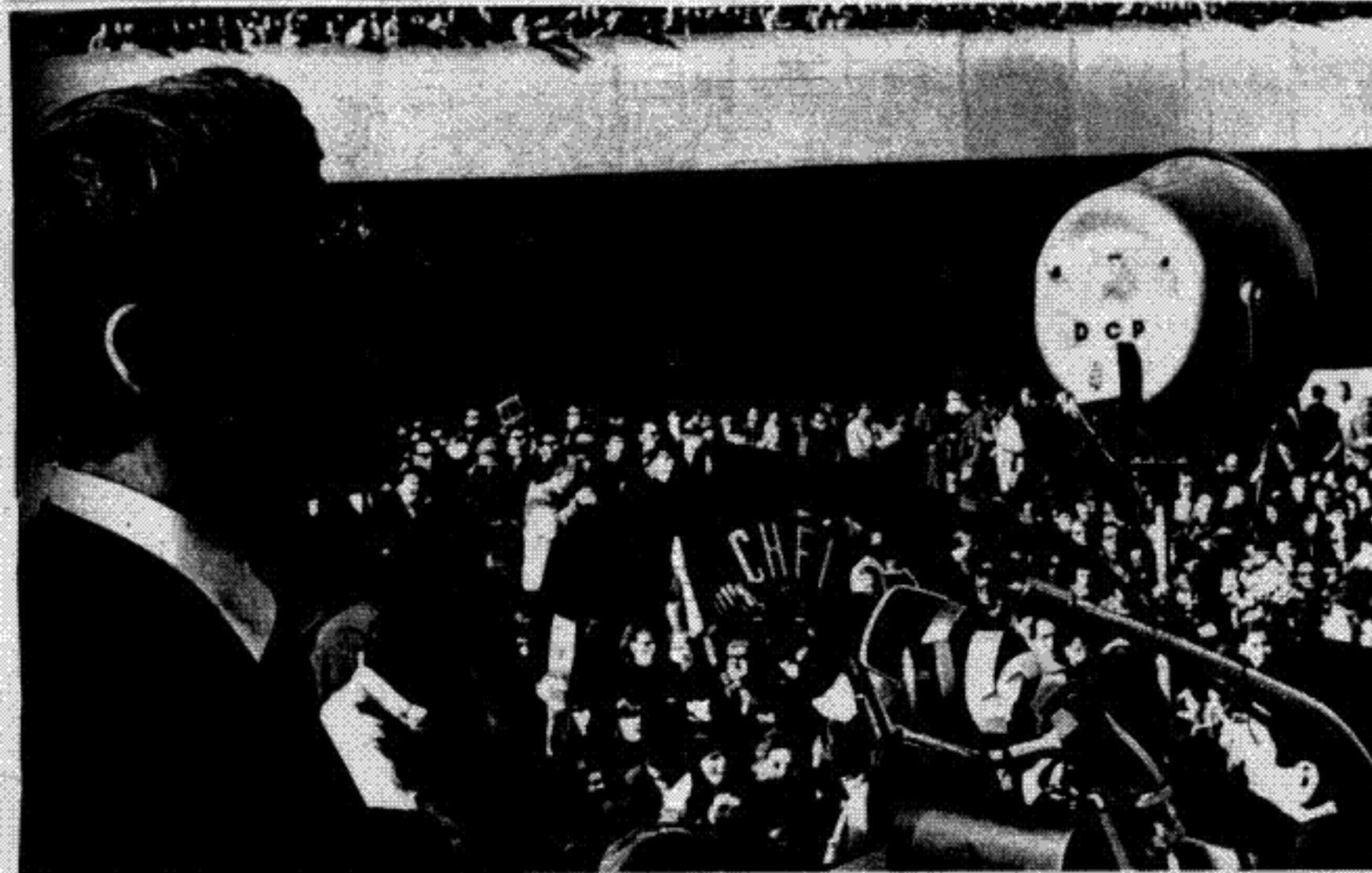


photo by Arnold Mintz

VIETNAM PROTEST. Joe Young addresses rally of 10,000 at Toronto's City Hall.

Thousands Protest War, Support American GIs

Over 15,000 Canadians rallied against the Vietnam war in several cities April 5-6. Calling for an immediate withdrawal of U.S. and allied troops from Vietnam and an end to the Canadian government's complicity in the war, they were also demonstrating in solidarity with thousands of Americans — 100,000 in New York, 37,000 in Chicago — including anti-war GIs, who marched against the war in several cities that same Easter weekend.

The demonstrations marked a dramatic end to the lull in anti-war activity induced by last year's U.S. election campaign, the Paris negotiations and the "honeymoon" of the Nixon administration.

For a comment on the significance and lessons of the demonstrations, see the editorial below.

Following are some area reports.

* * * *

TORONTO — The largest demonstration was in Toronto, where up to 10,000 according to the police (one city official estimated 20,000), massed in City Hall Square following a colorful march down Yonge St. It was the biggest demonstration against the war ever seen in Canada.

The marchers assembled at Queen's Park, site of the Ontario legislature, under clear sunny skies.

The Vietnam Mobilization Committee, which had called and planned the demonstration, organized the marchers into contingents, each identified by its own banners, with the largest group being high school Students Against the War in Vietnam.

Other contingents included trade unionists, New Democratic Party riding associations, Afro-Americans Against the War, the Unitarian Church, United Jewish People's Order, the Communist Party and the Canadian Peace Congress. There was even a small organized hippy group, Freaks for Peace. A contingent of Australians and New Zealanders Against the War, who had picketed Australian Prime Minister Gorton in Ottawa a few days previous, were also there with their attractive banner.

One sign that was very prominent

-and Some Stayed Home

As expected, the separate demonstration in Vancouver of the self-styled "explicit anti-imperialists" was a fiasco, with about 250 marching

in almost all contingents called for Canada to break with NATO, NORAD and the International Control Commission. Many signs warned that the Canadian government is training troops for possible intervention against the Vietnamese in the event of some deal involving United Nations "peacekeeping."

Among the colorful floats were those of the League for Socialist Action and the Young Socialists. Che Guevara flags and banners were seen everywhere, honoring the martyred Latin American revolutionist who had called for "Two, Three, Many Vietnams" — opening new fronts in the armed liberation struggle in solidarity with the courageous Vietnamese freedom fighters.

At the windup rally, Rabbi Abraham Feinberg greeted the unity

(See page 4)

on April 5 to the U.S. consulate for a rally which drew no more than 400. The ultra-lefts, based mainly on the Simon Fraser University campus, carried placards proclaiming Smash U.S. Imperialism and Their Fight is Our Fight. They did not take up the demands for withdrawal of U.S. troops, solidarity

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...Viet Marches

(continued from page 1)

among the anti-war forces. "Increasing numbers of Americans" he noted, "are willing to say to their government, Get out of Vietnam, Get out at any cost."

Writer-broadcaster Pierre Berton congratulated the marchers. "It is because of you that the U.S. has been forced to negotiate at Paris," he said.

John Harney, provincial secretary of the NDP, called for an embargo on vital war-oriented goods to U.S. industry.

Joe Young, executive secretary of the VMC, who chaired the rally, read a statement of solidarity to the North American peace demonstrators from the National Liberation Front.

by Ken Wolfson

3,000 Rally in Vancouver

VANCOUVER — An outdoor rally of 3,000 people climaxed Vancouver's April 6 protest against the war. The march and rally was organized by the April 6th Mobilization Committee, supported by the Vancouver Coordinating Committee and sponsored by the Labor Council and the NDP. Bob Clair, 2nd vice-president of the Vancouver local of the IWA, chaired the court house rally.

The keynote speaker Grace MacInnis, MP (NDP-Vancouver Kingsway) scored the "criminal complicity" of the Canadian government in the war. She called for an end to all military and defense industry ties with the United States, and for Canadian withdrawal from military alliances like NATO and NORAD.

Other speakers included Hilda Thomas, chairman of the Mobilization Committee, who read greetings from the NLF; Prof. Bill Willmott; Bob McKee, chairman of the UBC Young Socialists; and Rob Walsh, president of the Simon Fraser Students society.

A whole new layer of young people, including hundreds of high school students, turned out. They responded vigorously to the militant thrust of the demonstration and its key slogans.

One of these slogans was No Phony Canadian Peace-Keeping Troops to Vietnam, proclaimed forcefully by hundreds of placards. When Grace MacInnis concluded her speech with an apologetic appeal for Canadian support of UN "peace-keeping," she was replied to by another speaker, Bob McKee of the Young Socialists, who cited the record of imperialist interventions in the Congo and Korea as ample evidence of the real role of the UN,

a tool of the U.S. global policy of domination.

by Phil Courneyeur

700 March in Edmonton

EDMONTON — 700 people, mostly of high school and university age, demonstrated against the war in a noisy and militant demonstration, the largest yet for this city. The march was organized by the April 5th Edmonton Vietnam Coordinating Committee. Ken Novakowski, federal president of the New Democratic Youth, was the chairman. Among the sponsors of the demonstration were many NDP riding associations, the NDY, Student Defence Committee from the University of Alberta, Communist Party, Voice of Women, Young Socialists and the League for Socialist Action.

The demonstrators marched down Jasper Ave. to city hall chanting "Withdraw U.S. Troops," "Hell No, Trudeau, Tell the U.S. Where to Go," and "Ho Ho Ho Chi Minh Ho Chi Minh is gonna win." The Young Socialists marched as a contingent behind their banner Unite With the Revolutionary Youth of the World. Members of the LSA carried slogans demanding Withdraw from NATO and "NATO, NORAD, ICC, End Canada's Complicity."

Speakers at the rally included Grant Notley, provincial leader of the Alberta NDP, who called for an end to Canada's complicity in Vietnam, and Linda Blackwood, chairman of the Edmonton CEWV, who warned that Canadian troops were being trained in counter-guerrilla warfare for possible use in Vietnam.

by L. B.

Hamilton

HAMILTON — About 200 marched against the war here, including more trade unionists than in previous demonstrations. High school students were particularly prominent. Slogans and speeches, which dealt heavily with Canada's complicity, were very militant. Speakers included Bob Sims, who chaired the rally; Dr. Gustavo Tolentino; Prof. Ernst Gademer; Bill Thompson of McMaster Students Against the War; Dale Reid of High School Students Against the War; and Gary Ranalli, Young Socialists.

by J. Johns

500 Rally in Ottawa

OTTAWA — More than 500 people — twice the number who demonstrated last fall — participated in the anti-war march and rally here. Fol-



MARCH FOR PEACE. Part of the crowd that demonstrated in Vancouver on April 6.

-and Some Stayed Home

◀ P. 1

with anti-war GIs, or an end to Canada's imperialist complicity.

The Communist party also did its own thing — by abstaining. In Montreal, on the eve of the demonstration, the Communist Party of Quebec withdrew from the mobilization committee and asked that its name be withdrawn from all leaflets, signs and press releases announcing the march. This unprecedented step was explained in a letter to the committee by Charles-Henri Lutz, writing for the PCQ's "national executive." In their opinion, he said, the Montreal march would "be limited to a small handful of well-intentioned activists" — and "small demonstrations do more harm than good."

George Addison, chairman of the rally, called for more demonstrations against the war, and read the NLF message of solidarity.

City officials had earlier refused the use of the Sparks St. Mall for the demonstration, but city council repealed the ban when the April 6 Mobilization Committee appealed.

by George Addison

Niagara Falls

NIAGARA FALLS — The first demonstration here since August 1966 attracted an impressive 150 persons at the rally following the march. Officials had attempted to deny use of Queen Victoria Park for the rally, but were forced to back down. Among the speakers were Al Peters, chief steward of Local 536, United Electrical Workers, and Rev. Robert Wright, a former NDP candidate.

by J. W.

Montreal

MONTREAL — Over 300 marched here April 6 from the Cartier monument on Mount Royal to Dominion Square. Thirteen organizations participated in the united front action. The demonstrators were very youthful, many of them students in high schools and CEGEPs (junior colleges).

And Others . . .

Among other anti-war demonstrations was one in Regina, with 100 participants, including 80 from Saskatoon.

Lutz's letter attributed the CP's intriguing viewpoint to Huynh Van Ba, the NLF representative who recently toured Canada. But Van Ba told American Young Socialists who interviewed him in Havana last January: "Every action of yours echoes in Vietnam. We hope you will continue to demonstrate until every U.S. soldier is gone. . . Without you, our war would last much longer."

Was it just "small demonstrations" that the CP objected to? In Vancouver, the *Pacific Tribune*, their west coast organ, denounced the April 5 and 6 organizing committees as "splinter groups" in its March 4 issue. "Neither of the two demonstrations . . . offers an opportunity for an effective united demonstration of the city's anti-Vietnam forces." Over 3,000 demonstrated there on April 6, supported by the labor council and NDP. The CP stayed home.

In Toronto, several score of CP members marched in the April 6 demonstration. But the party's national convention did not adjourn.



Dockyard 16 sit-in to protest visit by U.S. submarine to Esquimalt.

Thirteen sentenced for sit-in protesting U.S. submarine

VICTORIA — Nine young people have been fined \$50 each for having participated with seven others in a sit-in protest March 8-9 at HMC Dockyard at Esquimalt, B.C. against the presence of a U.S. submarine. The nine were originally charged with committing mischief, but later pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of obstructing. Three others were

acquitted and four juveniles drew fines of \$15 each.

It is rumored that the Dockyard 16 were offered a deal like that given the students arrested last November at Simon Fraser University — a reduction in charges if they pleaded guilty. In this case, the deal was on condition that not more than three pleaded not guilty.

Canada's foreign policy assailed at Van. debate

VANCOUVER — The Trudeau government's foreign policy was attacked all down the line at the Vanguard Forum here on April 18. The topic was "NATO, NORAD and the ABM" (anti-ballistic missile scheme). Panelists were Bob Prittie, mayor of Burnaby and former NDP MP for Burnaby-Richmond, John Steele, Vancouver LSA organizer, and Hilda Thomas, chairman of the Vancouver April 6th Vietnam Mobilization Committee.

All panelists agreed that Canada should get out of NATO and NORAD and stay out of the Organization of American States. But they assessed Canada's role in world affairs in markedly different ways.

John Steele argued that Canada's role as an ally and junior partner of the U.S. was as an imperialist power in its own right. The NATO "debate," Steele said, was a

phony attempt to cover up imperialist plans to use Canadian troops in Vietnam under the guise of United Nations "peacekeeping" forces. Canada is preparing to become a world constabulary at the service of imperialist interests.

Prittie stated that he was opposed to Canadian UN peacekeeping in Vietnam unless "both sides in Vietnam agreed that they wanted the presence of a UN force."

Hilda Thomas argued that the Canadian government was contemplating entry into the OAS and protection of Canadian investments in shaky Latin America as well as military operations in southeast Asia. "It seems to me," she concluded, "that Canada is being drawn into an offensive stance aimed against southeast Asia, and aimed to prevent any kind of social revolution there or in South America and Africa as well."

Vietnam protest set for Aug. 6-8

VANCOUVER — The Vancouver Committee to End the Vietnam War voted at its general meeting June 2 to launch a Vancouver Days of Protest against Canada's complicity in Vietnam on August 6-8, when Prime Minister Trudeau comes to B.C. to attend a Liberal party fund-raising dinner and open the Abbotsford Air Show.

The purpose of the mobilization, which will include a colorful demonstration at the Seaforth Armories where the dinner will be held, demonstrations at the prime minister's hotel, and a bus and car cavalcade to Abbotsford for demonstrations at the opening of the air show, is to expose the continuing complicity of the Canadian government in the U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

The chairman of the Vancouver CEWV, Hilda Thomas, denounced recent statements by the government that it is prepared to send Canadian troops to Vietnam as "peace-keepers." Recently in Vancouver, she noted, "Dr. E. W. Pfeiffer, a U.S. scientist, docu-

mented the fact that Canada and the U.S. have a joint program of research and testing of chemical and biological warfare material which is being used in Vietnam and that Canadian troops are being trained with this material."

Taking place at the same time as the traditional Hiroshima Day, one of the themes of the Aug. 6-8 actions will be "no more Hiroshimas." Anti-Vietnam war demonstrations will also take place across the United States and in Japan where the protest against Japanese complicity will focus against the impending renewal of the U.S.-Japan security treaty.

The Vancouver Committee to End the Vietnam War was formed last month at a meeting which brought together representatives from the Coordinating Committee to End the War and the April 6th Vietnam Mobilization Committee, the group which mobilized 3,000 Vancouver citizens on the April 6 International Vietnam protest. It aims to unite all opponents of the war in effective action through demonstrations, forums and other activities.

Its elected officers include Hilda Thomas, chairman; Sheila Turgeon, secretary; Amy Dalgliesh, treasurer; and Joyce Miessenheimer, recording secretary.

The Vancouver CEWV now has a permanent headquarters at 2414 Main Street. All opponents of the war are urged to contact it at the above address, which is the work center for the Aug. 6-8 Vancouver Days of Protest.





THE FORT JACKSON EIGHT: (left to right) Andrew Pulley, Jose Rudder (hidden), Delmar Thomas, Edilberto Chaparro, Tommie Woodfin, Dominick Duddie, Joe Cole, Curtis E. Mays.

Ft. Jackson 8 victorious; big victory for GIs' rights

by Jim Whitton

An historic victory for the anti-war movement and the civil rights of American GIs was won on May 20 when the army dropped court martial proceedings against the three remaining members of the Ft. Jackson Eight, whom they were trying to prosecute for exercising free speech to condemn the Vietnam war. The three had been under detention since shortly after March 20 when a spontaneous discussion about Vietnam developed among the men at the Ft. Jackson, South Carolina barracks.

The case arose out of the efforts of several soldiers at the base to organize their fellow GIs in opposition to the Vietnam war and in support of free speech for GIs. (Two of the eight are members of the Young Socialist Alliance, a revolutionary socialist organization which has played a key role in building the U.S. anti-war movement.) They organized a group known as GIs United Against the War, which has since spread to other posts. The GIs United organized several impromptu meetings and initiated a petition campaign which got several hundred GIs' names for the right to hold an open public meeting on post.

The key lesson of the Ft. Jackson case was the way in which the defense of the GIs was handled. The GIs were careful to obey all the rules of military life while at the same time insisting on exercising rights guaranteed to them by the U.S. constitution. It is very difficult for the brass to openly

deny soldiers those rights during this, the most unpopular war in the nation's history. The GIs also had excellent defense counsel, an effective defense organization behind them, and wide public support both inside and outside the Army.

The victory of the Ft. Jackson Eight shows the way for other GIs in fighting to maintain their civil rights. It shows how victories for democratic rights can be won in the face of the authoritarian army brass, given the widespread anti-war sentiment and deep commitment to democratic rights which exists among the American people.

At this moment the Eight and other GIs are continuing to press for a court injunction to bar the Army from interfering with the First Amendment rights of free speech of soldiers.

A victory statement by the three GIs released May 20 stated: "Our case has struck a blow at the very heart of the American bureaucratic military structure — military injustice. It should now be apparent to the brass that to-day's "New Action Army" does not consist of mindless robots but of men who feel they have the right to question policy — especially policy which they will be deployed to enforce."

These eight heroic young men have provided an example and an inspiration for all those inside and outside the U.S. armed forces who oppose this dirty war and want to act to end it.

GIs organizing against the war

by Jim Whitton

GIs United Against the War — "fighting men" — are examples of the new kind of GI who openly challenges U.S. government policy in Vietnam.

The GIs United is a group of anti-war GIs which originated at Ft. Jackson, South Carolina and has since spread to other bases. They hold meetings to discuss Vietnam, racism and capitalism. They circulate petitions in defense of their civil rights. They join and help organize civilian demonstrations against the war.

The war has never been a popular one with the ranks, which are for the most part composed of draftees. But now a series of factors — the stalemate in the Paris negotiations, the growing casualty lists in Vietnam, the powerful organized anti-war sentiment among the American people — have come together to create a burgeoning movement of conscious opposition to the war and the military among the GIs. Anti-war GI papers are springing up everywhere and near many posts, anti-war coffee houses are being set up as places where soldiers can gather. The military brass has done its best to suppress the movement. But wherever the soldiers are organized, as in the recent case of GIs United at Ft. Jackson, they have successfully beat back the army's victimization.

Pfc. Robert Bower, holder of two purple hearts, is an outstanding member of the "new action army." (That's what the brass calls it, but the anti-war GIs have adopted the name.) After his return from Vietnam he helped form the Ft. Benning Liberation Front and participated in the October 24, 1968 anti-war march. Because of his activities he was transferred to Ft. Hood, Texas where he participated in publishing *The Fatigue Press*, participated in the Apr. 13 Vietnam march and helped found the *GI Organizer*. A week after he was pictured and quoted in the May 23 issue of *Life* magazine, the brass began court martial proceedings against him for distributing unauthorized literature. Thanks to active civilian and GI support the charges were dropped

on June 3.

At the Presidio stockade in California, 27 GIs who staged a sit-in to protest the murder of a buddy by a guard, were put on trial. Three were convicted of mutiny (which carries a maximum penalty of death) and sentenced to terms of 14, 15 and 16 years. Public pressure however forced the brass to reduce the sentences to two years, and on June 7 a further 14 GIs were sentenced to three to fifteen months.

The main weapon the military uses to inhibit GIs from organizing against the war, however, is the general misconception that once he enters the Army, the ordinary American loses his constitutional right of free speech and free assembly. The anti-war GIs are pointing out that this isn't so. And the result is a dilemma for the army.

For the average American who is deeply imbued with a belief in democracy, nothing could appear more reasonable than that those who are to fight and die should have the same rights as other American citizens. When the military denies those rights to

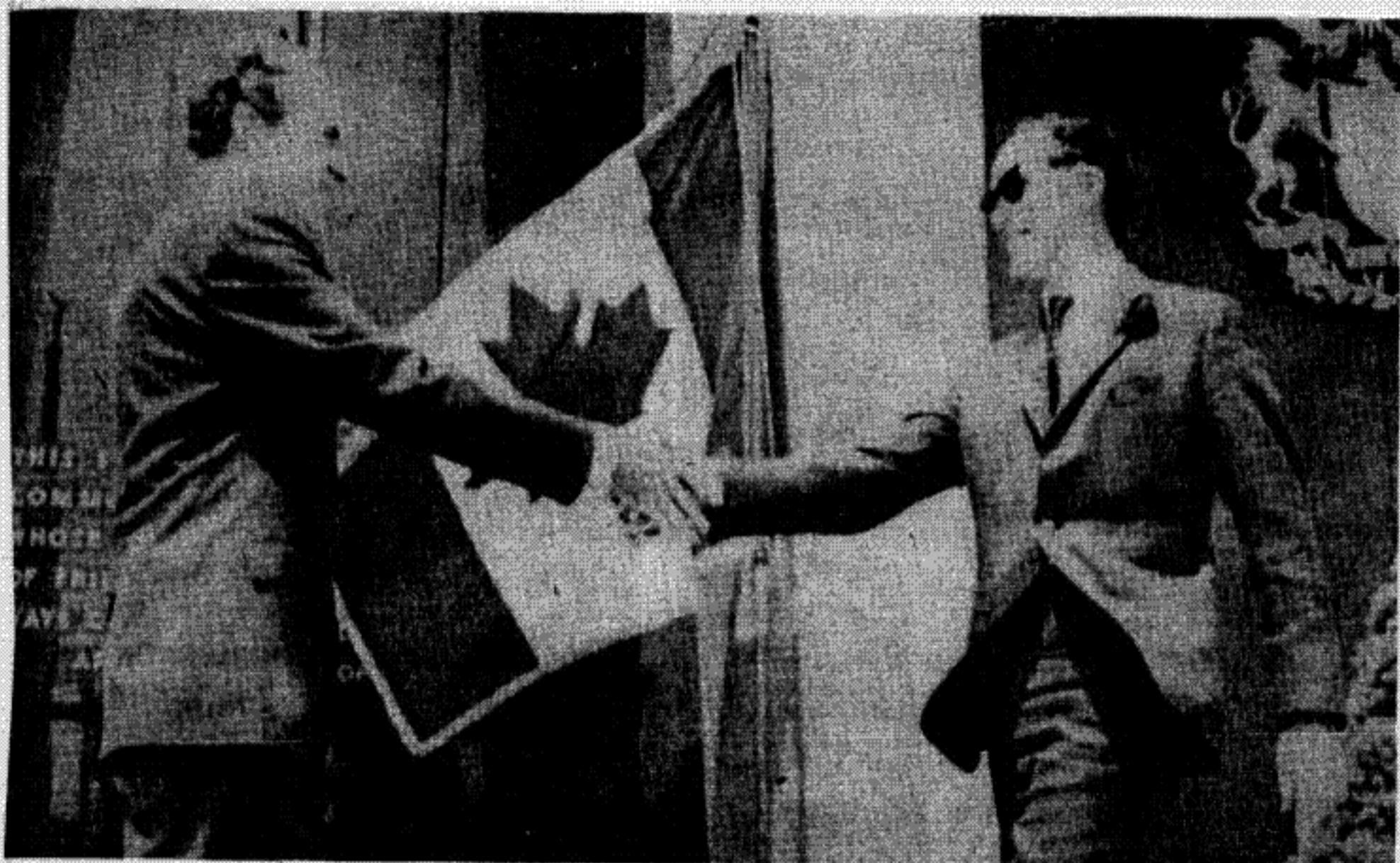
GIs, it is saying in effect that the widespread belief in a democratic America is an illusion.

Thus the far-reaching significance of the demand for GIs rights. If the GIs were really granted the full exercise of their democratic rights, it would put in question the continuing ability of the American military machine to serve as an instrument for U.S. imperialism. No wonder the GIs are a "pain in the brass."

The Ft. Jackson 8, the Presidio 27 and other anti-war GIs are a vital reinforcement for the anti-war movement. They're showing that a growing number of GIs realize that it is not the pro-war hawks but the anti-war movement who really "support our boys in Vietnam." What's more, they're telling the army and its policy makers in the White House that continuing imperialist actions will meet mounting opposition. The "new action army" holds plenty of problems in store for the generals. The anti-war GIs are real fighting men.



ANTI-WAR GI. Pfc. Robert Bower, whose slated court-martial was dropped for lack of evidence, and the armored personnel vehicle which he drives at Ft. Hood, Texas.



ACCOMPLICES MEET. Nixon and Trudeau at "friendship ceremony" on U.S.-Canadian border near Massena, N.Y.

Cops harass attempts to protest Nixon's visit

by Arthur Young

MONTREAL — The visit of President Nixon and Prime Minister Trudeau to Montreal on June 27 was carried out as a full-scale military operation.

All possible measures were taken to prevent Montrealers from showing their real feelings towards these partners in the Vietnam massacre. The visit was announced only a week in advance. Trudeau and Nixon stayed carefully away from the public. A park was closed for the occasion, and the two statesmen came across the border in high style — riding in a U.S. military helicopter.

Well before the visit, the FBI and RCMP were hard at work trying to stop any possible demonstrations. Numerous police raids took place, notably against the Maoists. Police arrested two persons for having

"communist books" and anti-Nixon leaflets in their cars. They were held until after Nixon and Trudeau had left town. Two members of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee were "visited" by the RCMP at the offices where they work, and grilled in front of their bosses and other workers.

When some 30 people braved this harassment and appeared at the Place des Nations at Expo, prepared to protest against the official Nixon-Trudeau ceremony, they were seized and held in "preventive detention" for several hours.

Nevertheless, the voice of protest was heard. One person managed to slip through the police dragnet and cry out during the ceremony "Nixon assassin." Meanwhile, over at the U.S. consulate, another group of protesters staged a small rally.

U.S. conference maps massive anti-war action

Almost one thousand anti-war activists met in Cleveland over the July 4th weekend to map a series of summer and fall actions against the Vietnam war. They decided to build toward a "fall offensive" which will culminate in a massive mobilization around the White House in Washington on November 15. An associated demonstration will be planned for the same time on the West Coast.

The Cleveland conference was the largest, most united conference yet of the U.S. anti-war movement. It was striking testimony that Nixon's promises to withdraw some of the troops this year are not fooling many people any more. They know, as speakers at the conference noted, that "the so-called withdrawal now going on is just a drop in the bucket designed to placate American public opinion and to disarm the anti-war movement. . . that their proposals are *not* meant to be an abandonment of the war effort but simply a tactical adjustment in the prosecution of the war. . ."

Leading up to the November 15 March on Washington there will be a number of actions designed to ensure that Nixon is confronted with anti-war protest from here on in. Among these are a southern California campaign in August centered on the summer White House and including a mass march on August 17; an enlarged "reading of the war dead" type action in Washington during the first days of September; an October 15 moratorium on "business as usual" in order that students, faculty members and concerned citizens can organize in their own communities against the war; and a mass action in Chicago on September 27.

The basic program of the November 15 Washington rally will be immediate and total withdrawal of all U.S. troops and supplies and dismantling of U.S. bases in Vietnam.

Participants in the conference emphasized how Vietnam has become "the focal point of a far-reaching political and social crisis of American society." They concluded that now, as never before, the anti-war movement has every possibility of transforming

itself from a movement of dissenting activists to a mass social force which could force the U.S. government out of Vietnam. Thus a key objective of the November 15 Washington demonstration will be to win massive participation by trade unionists and anti-war GIs.

A conference of the Student Mobilization Committee which met immediately after the National Mobilization conference, filled in plans for campus actions in the fall, including a mass student strike against the war in mid-October.

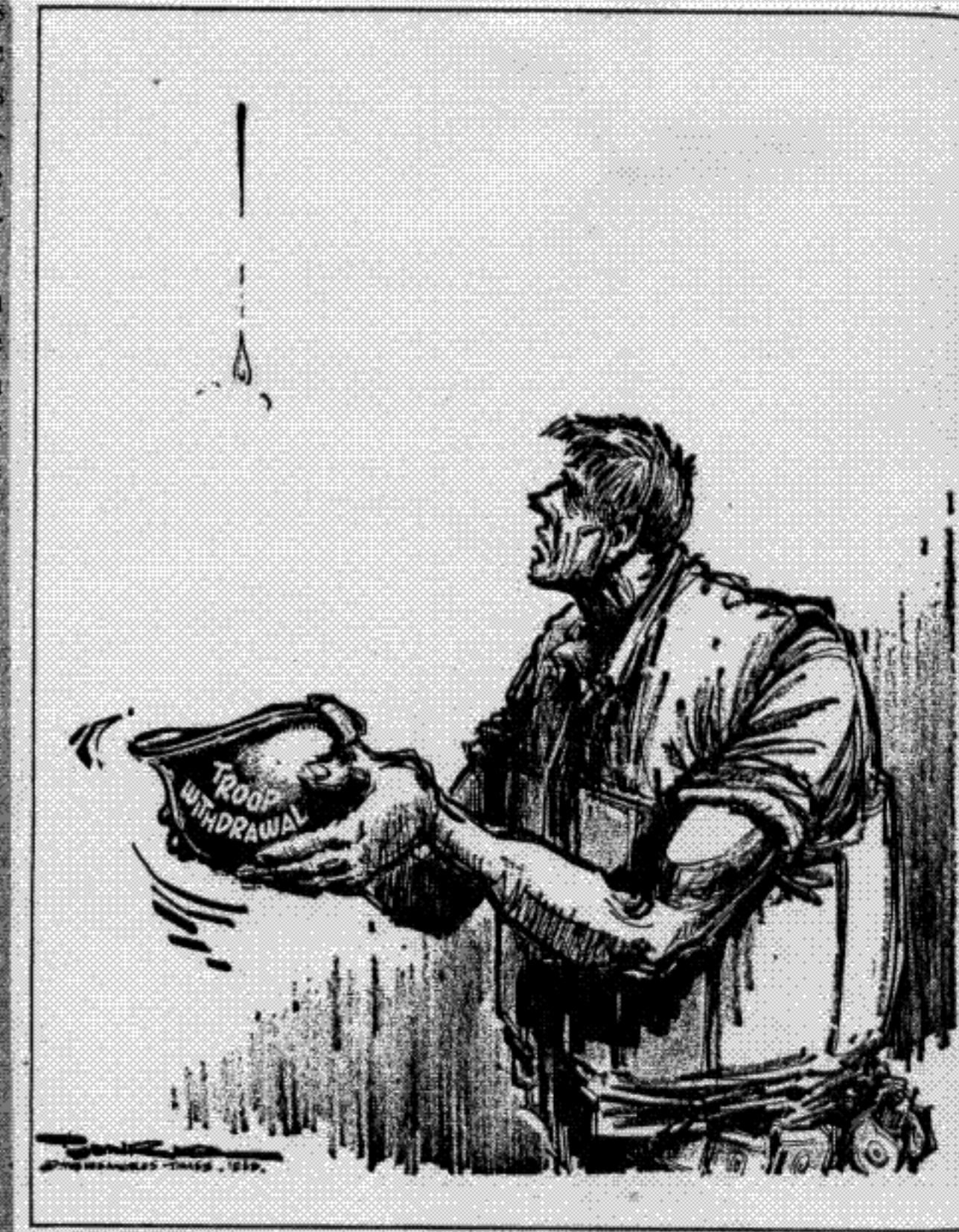
Ottawa plans summer actions

OTTAWA, June 20 — The Vietnam Mobilization Committee today announced plans for two anti-war demonstrations in Ottawa this summer.

The first will be held Saturday, July 19, the fifteenth anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Accords, at the United States Embassy on Wellington Street. This will be a memorial meeting for the Vietnamese and Americans who have been killed as a result of U.S. aggression and Canada's failure to live up to its commitments as a member of the International Control Commission. A major theme of the meeting, said Ian Angus, VMC chairman, will be a demand that Canada withdraw from the ICC and call for the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam.

A second demonstration will be held on the evening of Thursday, August 7, the twenty-fourth anniversary of the A-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Similar demonstrations, pointing out the danger that U.S. intervention in Vietnam may lead to nuclear war, are planned for other Canadian cities and internationally. Further details of the Ottawa protest will be announced soon.

In addition to these demonstrations, the VMC plans a series of anti-war speak-outs, poetry readings, and guerrilla theater presentations during the summer.



Vietnamese hail Canadian demonstrations

The Vietnam Mobilization Committee, which is conducting actions across the country against the Vietnam war during August 6-9, anniversary dates of the U.S. bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, has released the following message addressed to the Canadian anti-war movement. It is from Nguyen Ngoc Dung, a member of the South Vietnam Revolutionary Provisional Government, and former member of the executive committee of the Students Union for the Liberation of South Vietnam.

"We are pleased to find friends in our struggle everywhere. The demonstration you are holding today is an inspiring action. We are sincerely grateful to you in the name of our people carrying on the struggle against American aggression for our national cause.

"The U.S., in sending its troops to South Vietnam, declared war against the people of Vietnam. They must withdraw all their troops from our country without having the right to any condition.

"We have the full conviction of your total support in our struggle for total victory.

"We send you best wishes of the youth and students of South Vietnam."



U.S. EMBASSY PICKETED. Ottawa demonstration on July 19 protested "15 years of genocide" by U.S. in Vietnam since the signing of the Geneva Accords. Draft resisters, in conjunction with Vietnam Mobilization Committee which sponsored the march, held a day long "reading of the names" of the 37,000 U.S. war dead. Speakers at the memorial meeting included Ian Angus, VMC chairman; Charlotte MacEwan of the Voice of Women; and Sam Adams, from Boston's Veterans Against the War.



LAW AND ORDER, CANADIAN STYLE. Operation Pine Cone pits RCMP officers against "demonstrators" led by a supposed labor leader in a mock riot staged by Canadian army at Camp Gagetown, N.B.

VMC assails maneuvers

The Vietnam Mobilization Committee, organizer of the mass anti-war rally of 10,000 in Toronto last April, has denounced the recent army exercise in Gagetown, N.B., aimed at apprehending "a supposed labor leader." In a statement issued July 22, the committee solidarized itself with the protest of CLC president Donald MacDonald, and called for an apology and full public investigation.

The committee drew the parallel between this exercise and others in which the enemies were "guerrillas" in Latin America and Asia.

These exercises, the VMC stated, "not only create an atmosphere that those who are fighting for social justice are criminals but also portend what may become reality in the future. One can only assume that Canadian troops may be employed against trade unionists and radicals here in Canada and against those fighting for their freedom in countries such as Vietnam."

Gov't prepares to allow 4 U.S. bases in Canada

The Trudeau government is preparing to allow the U.S. Strategic Air Command to establish bases in Canada. Under opposition prodding, Defense Minister Cadieux told the House on July 16 that he personally favored granting the Pentagon request to establish four bases, ostensibly to service the jet tankers that refuel the giant bombers.

One of the bases is at Namao, on the outskirts of Edmonton. The other three are at Churchill, Man., Cold Lake, Alta., and Frobisher Bay, NWT.

The U.S. request was first made two years ago. But a decision on it will be made very soon, Cadieux said.

Once the bases are equipped to handle tankers the government is not likely to refuse further permission for the bombers themselves to use the same facilities. In any case, by giving the tankers a northern base, Canada will be effectively advancing the range of the bombers in their provocative flights over Canadian territory up to the borders of the Soviet Union. Cadieux says the bases will be known as SAC bases.

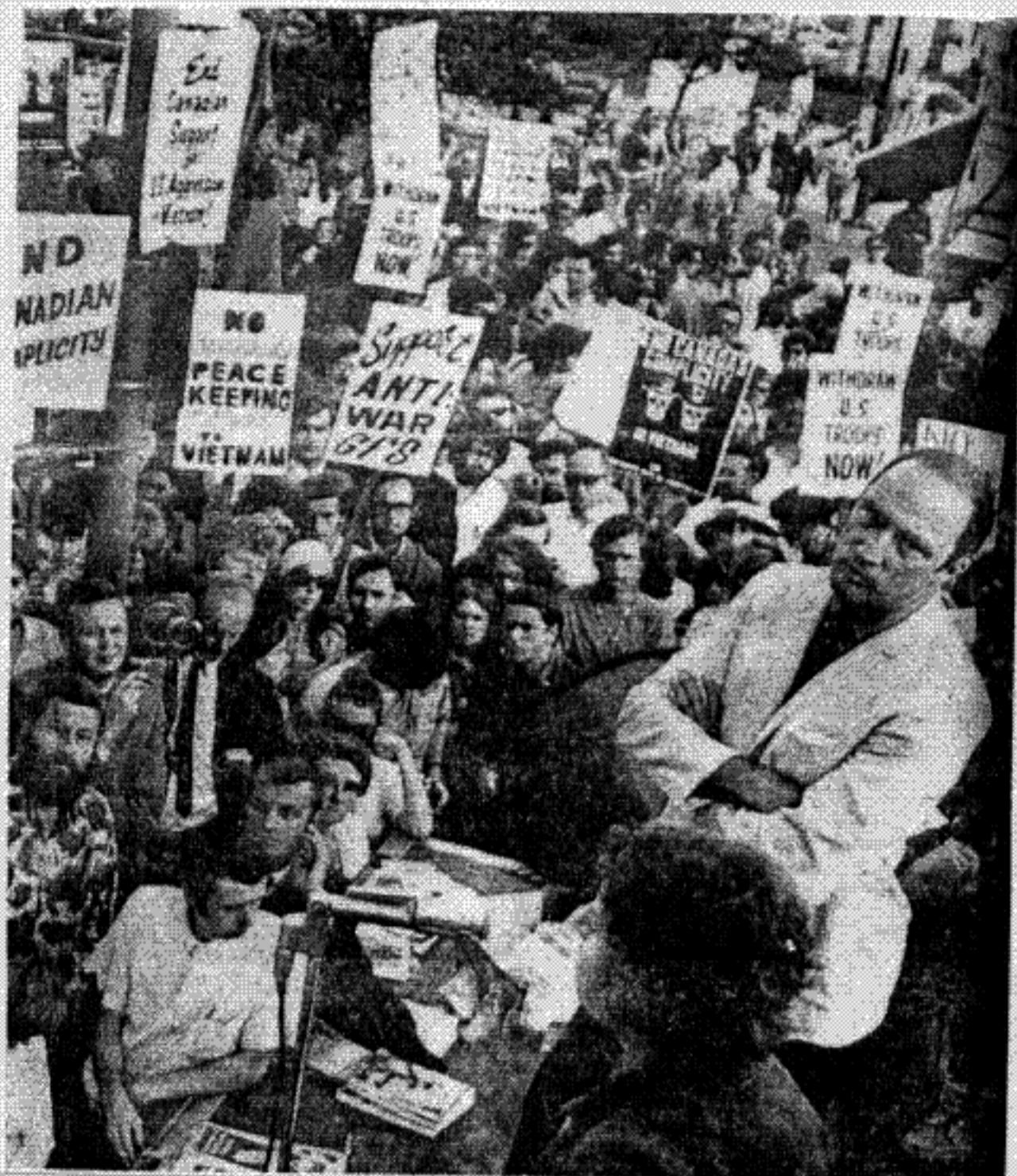
It is generally known that these giant bombers, which are kept on a 24 hour airborne alert, are armed with nuclear weapons. Cadieux claims the bombers would not carry nuclear bombs, but it may be he is grasping at the advertised fact that these bombs are "unprimed" barring an order to prime them

from the top U.S. command.

When the matter came up in the Commons, former Tory prime minister John Diefenbaker defended the government move, which is similar to a previous agreement his government had with the U.S. Defense Department for five years up to 1963. Only the New Democratic Party MPs opposed the impending deal.

NDP leader T. C. Douglas asked if the U.S. request would involve the stationing of U.S. military personnel on Canadian soil, and if the program would include "not only a military alert but also tactical or strategic exercises." Cadieux replied only that "these bases would be used in time of international crises" and that "these personnel would be flown in with the operation itself" in that event. What he didn't add is that Canada would thereby find itself directly involved with U.S. policy in such a crisis.

The government's move to allow these bases comes at a time when U.S. bases are under widespread attack following revelations that it has been Pentagon policy since the 1950s to store nerve gas and other chemical weapons on U.S. bases all over the world. This came out after 25 Americans were hospitalized on Okinawa due to a leakage of deadly nerve gas stored on a military base there. It is not known how many bases have such weapons. Is Canada slated to be put on the list?



TRUDEAU COPS OUT. Hilda Thomas (foreground) lashes Canada's complicity in Vietnam while Trudeau stands by. Moments later, without replying to charges, he dashed from platform, striking youth in face and tearing placard from a young woman.

Hilda Thomas challenges PM : When will Canada cease Vietnam complicity ?

VANCOUVER, August 9 — Mrs. Hilda Thomas, chairman of the Vancouver Committee to End the War in Vietnam, today denounced the distortions propagated by Mr. Trudeau and the Liberal party about the Hilda Thomas-Trudeau confrontation before the Seaforth Armouries Friday night, August 8.

Mrs. Thomas said: "It is not true that the Prime Minister was prevented from speaking. He fled from the flat-deck truck platform at the first opportunity — taking advantage of a 'banana peel hooligan' to escape the agony of having to reply to our charges about Canadian complicity in Vietnam.

"Mr. Trudeau should answer the questions put to him," said Mrs. Thomas. "When is Canada going to call for American withdrawal from Vietnam? When is Canada going to stop arms shipments to the United States? When is Canada going to release the Vennema report? When is Canada going to

withdraw its support of the gangster Saigon regime? When is Canada going to stop its involvement in the testing and manufacture of chemical and biological warfare matériel — banned by the 1925 Geneva Protocol?

"Let's have an answer to those questions! The Vancouver Committee to End the War in Vietnam — which is responsible to all humanity and not to the Liberal party — will continue to stage demonstrations against the Vietnam war and against Canadian complicity until the war is ended.

"Wars of aggression and support for such wars — like the Vietnam war — are illegitimate. Mr. Trudeau should presume to be a judge of whether or not a peaceful demonstration is legitimate! The mass movement against the war in Vietnam here and around the world will carry on, assured that its efforts and those of the Vietnamese freedom fighters for self-determination will soon win."

Vancouver Day of protest:**Trudeau, ultra-lefts
each did their thing****by Raymond Cooper**

VANCOUVER — Trudeau's gambit in appearing on the platform of the August 8 Vancouver Days of Protest against the Vietnam war made the Seaforth Armories demonstration one of the most widely publicized anti-war actions in several years.

The demonstration, organized by the Vancouver Committee to End the Vietnam War, was led by Hilda Thomas and Bob Sims, leaders of the committee. It was endorsed by the Vancouver Labor Council, the Voice of Women's Conference Against the Vietnam War, the Letter Carriers Union (which carried a banner at the demonstration) and other city organizations, including the League for Socialist Action.

Three other demonstrations appeared at the Seaforth Armories: one called by the Maoist Vancouver Student Movement, one by an unemployed committee, and one by the Vancouver Women's Caucus. These demonstrations mainly took the form of organized chanting of such slogans as "Drive out the U.S. Imperialists," "Trudeau, Traitor," etc.

The anti-war demonstration dominated the scene with a proliferation of banners, a flat-deck truck-platform and an organized program of speakers. Speakers included John Macey, NDP candidate in Vancouver Point Grey and defense counsel for the 114 arrested students at Simon Fraser University; Irving Stowe for the Society of Friends; Hilda Thomas, chairman of the VCEVW; Rod Jacobus from the High School Students Against the Vietnam War; and Margaret Benston who responded to the request of the anti-war committee to speak for the Vancouver Women's Caucus.

Trudeau, as is well known now, took advantage of a provocation to avoid a debate with the anti-war protesters.

But before Trudeau left, he listened painfully to a scathing attack by Hilda Thomas on Canadian complicity in the war. She was concluding her speech when she was cut short by the appearance of a young woman sporting the Hustle Wheat, Not Women slogan. The outcry from the crowd when Trudeau tipped the placard off her neck, drowned out Hilda Thomas' words. Trudeau leaped from the platform, caught a flying banana peel in the back of the neck, and moved through the crowd aided by a flying wedge of plainclothesmen.

Following Trudeau's abrupt departure,

the anti-war demonstration moved off to the Seaforth Park across the road where a Vietnamese dinner of rice and tea, a rock band and discussions about the war went on.

A minority of the demonstrators remained to observe the ultra-left grouplets in the city do their thing — a small fire against the doors of the Armories; broken windows; harassing of individuals leaving the Liberal party reception; bongo drums — a collection of apolitical and infantile actions designed to prove how "radical" they are compared to the anti-war movement.

The real issue on August 8 was the criminal complicity of the Canadian government in the U.S. war against Vietnam. The ultra-lefts disagreed; and their frenzied individual "witness" acts go nowhere — except to feed Trudeau's speech makers and the daily press with the sensational diverting incidents they need in order to preach about "irresponsible dissent."

'Let these ultra-lefts explain their antics to Vietnamese liberation fighters who understand the tremendous support role that the anti-war movement in Canada and the U.S. has given to their struggle. And let them tell the anti-war movement here who, if any, were radicalized by their substitution of apolitical stunts for political demands.'

5,000 in Toronto hear GI denounce the war

by Jim Whitton

TORONTO — "There are now 4,500 more American troops in Vietnam than when Richard Nixon was elected president," former Private Joe Cole of the U.S. Army told a crowd of 5,000 here on August 9. The occasion was the Vietnam Peace Festival held in city hall square by the Vietnam Mobilization Committee as part of the activities occurring across the continent on Nagasaki Day.

Cole was one of the famous Ft. Jackson Eight who fought and defeated attempts by the army brass to suppress their right to oppose the Vietnam war.

"The GIs," he said, "especially black GIs, know the war is not in their interest. The generals want to see the war go on because they get promotions out of it. The people who run my country, that is, the big businessmen, want to see it go on because they're making money out of it... But not the GIs. I never heard a GI saying he was going to Vietnam to defend freedom... He's going because he was sent."

The Vietnam Peace Festival featured six

rock groups and was mc'd by several leading Toronto DJs and Joe Young, executive secretary of the VMC. The festival received fairly extensive coverage in the news media — the first big publicity which the GI anti-war movement has received in this country.

Two pamphlets

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Vietnam (1967) 25c**

**U.S. Aggression in Vietnam
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Biggest anti-war action ever held in Ottawa

by David Porter

OTTAWA — Canada's new multi-million dollar National Arts Center was the site of the largest, locally-organized anti-war action ever held in Ottawa. Well over 1000 people attended the August 11 rally, speakout and concert called by the Ottawa Vietnam Mobilization Committee to mark the anniversary of the bombing in 1945 of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Committee spokesmen, however, indicated that this is only a beginning, as the Monday night rally was one of a series of building actions leading up to a mass demonstration against the war in Vietnam on November 15, to coincide with the mass mobilization in Washington slated for the same day.

The Ottawa action, aimed at youth, was a lively one, featuring Private Joe Cole, an anti-war GI, the Renaissance, an Ottawa rock group, and an enthusiastic debate which lasted more than an hour.

Over 25 speakers took part in the open discussion following Cole's speech. Among them were George Addison, and Terry Campbell from the New Democratic Youth. Only about half a dozen speakers supported the U.S. aggression; anti-war speakers received repeated applause. Two contributors who spoke in French, linking the struggle of the Vietnamese with the struggle of the Québécois for self-determination in Canada got an especially enthusiastic response. When the chairman was forced for lack of time to end the debate, his announcement was met with cries of, "let it go on, let it go on."

For the first time at an anti-war action in Ottawa, a variety of political tendencies distributed leaflets and sold literature.

Spokesmen for the committee hope that with this impressive beginning they will be able to involve all forces in Ottawa who support the right of the Vietnamese people to self-determination in building the demonstration on November 15.

Book review:

Vietnam: a war of extinction

AGAINST THE CRIME OF SILENCE:
Proceedings of the Russell International War Crimes Tribunal. Edited by John Duffett, with an introduction by Bertrand Russell and a foreword by Ralph Schoenman. O'Hare Books, 1968. 662 pages. Paperback, \$6.25, hardcover, \$9.25. Available from the Canadian War Crimes Tribunal, 241 Victoria Street, Toronto 2, Ont.

* * *

As head of the U.S. State Department in 1967, Dean Rusk never did reply to Bertrand Russell's appeal to give evidence on the war in Vietnam to the newly formed War Crimes Tribunal. Rusk, however, was brave enough to inform journalists he had no intention of "playing games with a 94-year-old Briton." On reading *Against the Crime of Silence*, I see that Rusk was wise not to cross wits with one of the world's greatest thinkers when he could consort in comfort with men like Harold Wilson.

Against the Crime of Silence is a human, analytic, historic document. It is the full record of the War Crimes proceedings set up by Lord Bertrand Russell, with Jean-Paul Sartre as the executive president and Vladimir Dedijer as chairman and president of sessions.

Using the Nuremberg Trials as the most outstanding precedent for exposing war crimes and indicting countries on the basis of clear, factual, scientifically examined evidence, Russell's tribunal has extended the precedent. Today's tribunal of war crimes is not the judgment of the victors over the vanquished as it was after World War II. It expresses, rather, the great weight of moral and intellectual judgment of some of the world's most renowned opponents of the war speaking for the world community.

Men and women of the stature of James Baldwin, Simone de Beauvoir, Stokely Carmichael, Dave Dellinger and Peter Weiss were the tribunal's judges for humanity. The tribunal encompassed prominent citizens of many countries. For example, Lazaro Cardenas, former president of Mexico and Mahmud Ali Kasuri, senior advocate of the supreme court of Pakistan.

Evidence from both Vietnamese and American citizens is based on commissions and study teams representing all the major countries of the world, sent out to study various aspects of the war in scientific depth.

The revolutionary Vietnamese people and their political representatives willingly cooperated in the thorough research of the tribunal. The governments of the Western world did not! They found convenient if



WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION. Napalm bomb wounds of Thai Binh Dan are examined by Toronto's Dr. Gustavo Tolentino. The 17-year-old boy's village was bombed by U.S. planes in 1966. Dr. Tolentino was a member of the second team of investigators sent into North Vietnam in early 1967 by the International War Crimes Tribunal.

feeble excuses to avoid the sharp indictment of the tribunal judges. The French government of de Gaulle, often touted as sympathetic to the Vietnamese struggle against American aggression, denied the tribunal the right to hold its hearings within French borders.

Against the Crime of Silence, is much more than a devastating indictment of atrocities committed by the American government against a resisting revolutionary people. It is a reference book of great value to anyone wanting a full documented discussion on the war produced by the world's most eminent opponents of that war.

Within the 662 pages of the proceedings you will find a thorough history of the Vietnam conflict, beginning immediately following the Second World War. The book proceeds from the correspondence with heads of state (De Gaulle, Johnson, Wilson), indicting in itself, through the major historic stages of the war, to the extreme eyewitness evidence of war crimes. For many readers Sartre's provocative essay *On Genocide* will highlight the conclusions. This contribution may become one of the most famous political essays of our generation.

Sartre addresses himself to the misconceptions of the power or legality of such a tribunal. There are two sources of power he says. That of the state with its institutions, the originator of violence. The other source

is that of the power of the people. "In our powerlessness lies our guarantee of independence . . ." "It is over-due that those without power sit in judgment over those that have it." The moral authority of the proceedings is well established. A people's Tribunal!

This court chose five urgent questions to explore on behalf of the world community, setting up renowned research teams to examine each area of inquiry.

1. Have the U.S. and its co-belligerents (Australia, New Zealand and South Korea) committed aggression according to international law?
2. Has the U.S. bombarded targets of a purely civilian character? (Dr. Gustavo Tolentino of Canada, was part of the study team to determine this question. He answers unequivocally "Yes").
3. Has the U.S. made use of or experimented with new weapons or weapons prohibited by the laws of war?
4. Have Vietnamese prisoners been subjected to inhuman treatment forbidden by laws of war? Have there been unjustified reprisals?

5. Have forced labor camps been created, has there been deportation of population or other acts . . . which can be characterized juridically as acts of genocide?

In each case it was found that the American government has perpetuated these crimes. Crimes designed to deaden the morale of the fighting Vietnamese, to bring them to settlement on the American terms — or else to exterminate the revolution, by murdering the entire people.

Can anti-personnel bombs, pacification programs of concentration camps and torture prevent the collapse of the American presence in Southeast Asia? Witness the testimony of a Vietnamese peasant on the treatment of civilians.

" . . . They (U.S.) killed our buffalo . . . frightened children run . . . they beat the

→ P. 2

← 1

inhabitants with their rifle butts . . . the family is broken up . . . now we are refugees in the North, but only for a while. Later on, we will come back to our villages and we will grab hold of our land so that we may stay there. The South and the North are like a single house."

The genocide continues. Sartre's explosive essay *On Genocide* critically examines the origins of wars of extinction. Under his pen, the Vietnam war stands exposed as a "war of example"—a war designed to threaten any new revolutionary people. World imperialism is declaring to any country experiencing revolution: "You can expect the same maiming defeat as that we are desperately trying to inflict on tiny Vietnam. Vietnam is our warning: Don't try Revolution to free yourself, because we will fight back viciously."

Professor Gabriel Kolko of the U.S. said it best: "The war in Vietnam is part of the American policy to control revolution everywhere in the world, the desire to stop movements of national self-determination from shaping their own fate and their course of history."

Genocide! Sartre has projected a new definition. No matter what the intent of the Americans, he says, genocide is the *only* alternative to the capitulation of world capitalism to the Vietnamese revolution. Vietnam is a genocidal example addressed to the whole of humanity. Inherent in this war between two different social systems is the necessity to survive—extinction of one side—genocide!

Bertrand Russell and his eminent colleagues foresee that this examination of the Vietnamese war is but one phase. The tribunal must be considered a permanent court of justice to sit as long as the "global war" against socialism and self-determination continues. Sartre concludes:

"When a peasant falls in his rice paddy, mowed down by a machine gun, every one of us is hit. The Vietnamese fight for all men and the American forces against all . . . In this sense imperialist genocide can only become more complete. The group which the United States wants to intimidate and terrorize by way of the Vietnamese nation is the human group in its entirety."

— N. Dunfield

Ho memorials laud courage of Vietnamese

A memorial tribute to Ho Chi Minh took place on the steps of the Vancouver Court House September 12. Called on short notice, the memorial was sponsored by an ad hoc grouping of people who have been active in the Vancouver anti-war movement. Sponsors were Dr. W. E. Willmott of the University of British Columbia, Dr. Kathleen Aberle of Simon Fraser University, Dr. Hilda Thomas, chairman of the Vancouver Committee to End the Vietnam War, and Dr. Alan Inglis of the Canadian Aid to Vietnam Civilians.

Gary Porter spoke for the League for Socialist Action. He solidarized with the appeal for united and massive demonstrations November 15 as the best way of carrying forward in this country the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

Memorial meetings were also held in Toronto and Montreal.

George Addison of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee released the following statement:

"On the death of Ho Chi Minh, we declare once again our solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their struggle for self-determination. Let us take a lesson from their heroism and determination, and increase our efforts to end Canadian complicity and to bring the American troops home now. It is therefore our crucial and urgent task to make the November 15 International Day of Protest the largest and broadest mobilization ever . . ."

Spells trouble for Nixon

Troops revolt as casualties soar

by Carl Fleming

Newspapers across North America featured the news of a troop revolt on the Vietnam battlefield on Aug. 25. It is clear that this rebellion spells more trouble for the Nixon administration and new allies for the anti-war movement.

Company A of the 196th Light Infantry Brigade's 3rd Battalion had been reduced from 120 to 60 men. It had been moving through the jungle for five days. The aim of the mission was to reach a downed helicopter whose crew and passengers, everyone realized, were dead. On the sixth day the men said no.

According to Associated Press reporters, "They said they were sick of endless battling in torrid heat, the constant danger of sudden firefights by day and mortaring and enemy probing at night. They said they had not had enough sleep and they were being pushed too hard. They hadn't had mail. They hadn't had hot food."

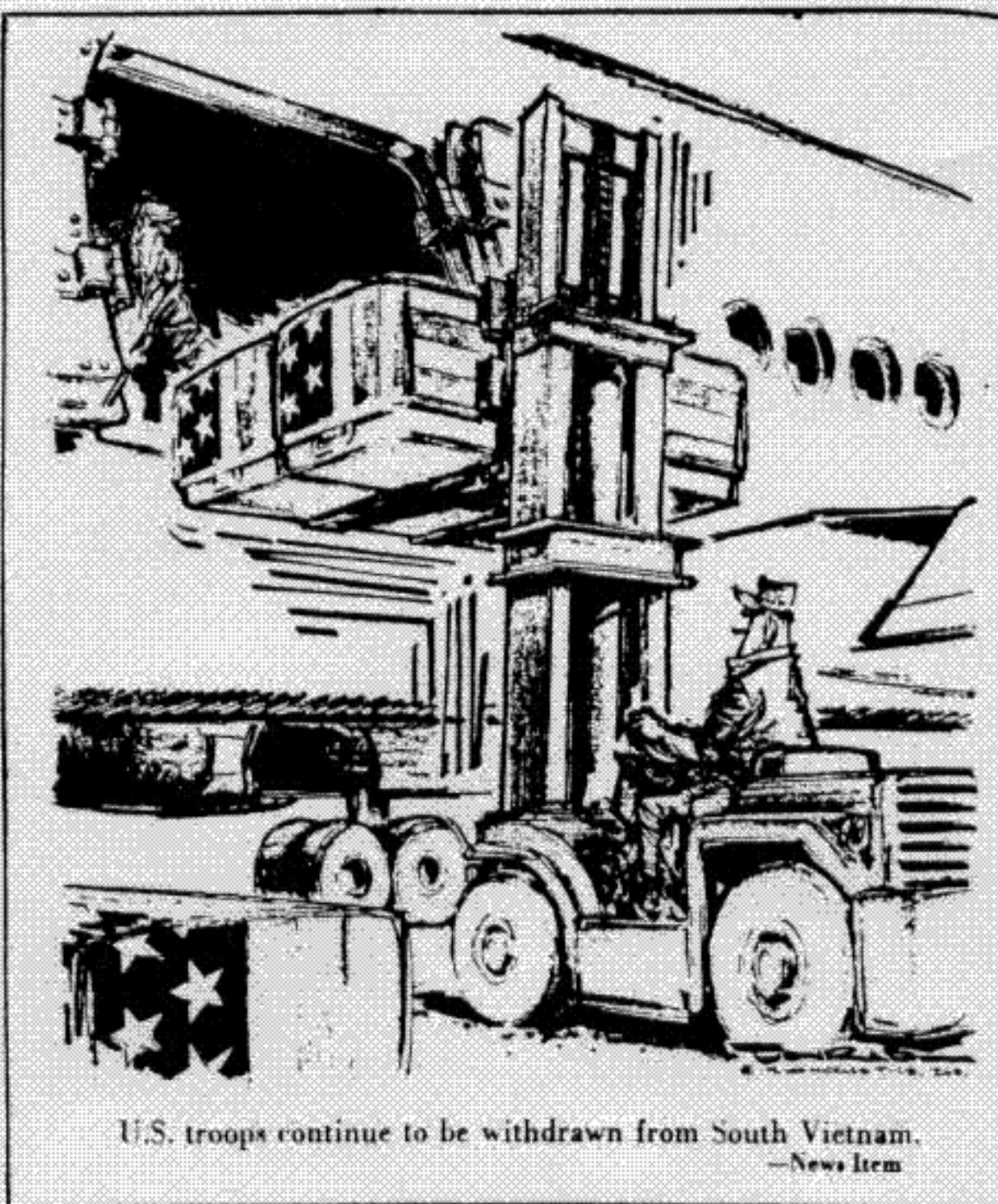
The lieutenant who had given Company A the command it rejected told his commanding officer, "I think they understood (what it means to disobey orders under fire) but some of them simply had enough — they are broken. There are boys here who have only 90 days left in Vietnam. They want to go home in one piece. The situation is psychic here."

There have been no reported victimizations of the men, but the company commander has been relieved of his command.

In trying to diminish the impact of the action of the men of Company A, the press has suggested that such temporary refusals to fight are commonplace in Vietnam.

This is an astounding admission. Rather than reducing the importance of the incident, it shows that it was not a fluke, or accidental, but a consequence of the very logic of the war itself.

In discussing the significance of this rebellion, James Reston, veteran correspondent of the *New York Times*, stated that Nixon "has been worried about the revolt of the voters against the war, and even about a revolt of the generals if he humiliates them by pulling out too fast, but now he also



U.S. troops continue to be withdrawn from South Vietnam.

—News item

has to consider the possibility of a revolt of the men if he risks their lives in a war he has decided to bring to a close . . .

"He is asking Company A to fight for time to negotiate a settlement with Hanoi that will save his face but may very well lose their lives . . ."

Reston fears that neither the troops nor the anti-war movement will accept Nixon's policy of "buying time" while preparing new escalations of the war.

People around the world are sick of the war. This fall millions of them will be marching, demanding the withdrawal of all the American troops from Vietnam. They will not be satisfied with phony partial withdrawals or endless negotiations while the war rages on. And the revolt of Company A on the Vietnam battlefield clearly demonstrates that the troops agree.

Set plans for fall offensive against the war

The "fall offensive against the war in Vietnam," projected by the American anti-war movement at its Cleveland conference July 4-5, is moving ahead at a rapid pace in Canada and the United States.

The Student Mobilization Committee is organizing on campuses across the United States for a Moratorium on October 15, when university administrations are being challenged to cancel classes and other activities as a one-day protest against campus complicity in the war. A student strike against the war is slated for November 14. The New Mobilization Committee, a broad coalition of all the major anti-war and radical groups in the United States (not to be confused with the old National Mobilization Committee, which fell under the exclusionist control of ultra-left elements and is now dissolved) is drawing forces together for massive demonstrations in Washington and San Francisco on November 15.

The fall offensive was launched with a spirited demonstration of 5,000 people in San Francisco on August 21 outside a hotel where President Nixon was entertaining his South Korean puppet Park Chung Hee. Four days previously, about 8,000 picketed Nixon's summer White House in San Clemente, California. The predominant theme was "Bring all the troops home now!"

Across Canada, Vietnam committees are laying plans for their participation in the fall offensive. The Vietnam Mobilization Committee in Toronto has called a conference to be held at Queen St. United Church, beginning at 1:00 p.m. on Sept. 20, to plan its future activities. The film "A Plague on Your Children," on the use and study of chemical and biological weapons will be shown at the conference.

The VMC has called on committees across Canada to organize similar conferences to plan the fall offensive.

The Vancouver Committee to End the Vietnam War is planning a public meeting on Friday evening, October 3, and a conference on the following day. Committees in Edmonton and Ottawa are also planning conferences.

With the war dragging on and on, it is anticipated that the fall offensive, demanding the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and an end to Canada's complicity, will be the biggest mobilization to date.

Report from VMC

Mass anti-war protest set for November 15

by George Addison,
executive Secretary, VMC

More than one hundred anti-war activists, representing various forces in the anti-war movement, participated in the conference of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee held September 20 in Toronto. The conference outlined plans for a massive protest on November 15, the International Day of Protest called by the American anti-war movement.

The conference was opened with a British film on the use and development of biological and chemical weapons, *A Plague on Your Children*. The horrors of this type of warfare, now being used against the Vietnamese was effectively demonstrated in the film.

Joe Young, outgoing executive secretary of the VMC, reported on the progress of the anti-war movement in Canada over the last few years. Mr. Young told the conference that the possibilities for a mass anti-war movement have never been so good, with the hypocrisy of the Nixon administration becoming more apparent to most people, and with the disillusionment of large numbers of Canadians with the Trudeau government. He predicted that demonstrations this fall would be bigger and include broader forces than ever before.

Naomi Riddell of the VMC executive made the proposals for fall action on behalf of the VMC. Her report was adopted unanimously by the conference. It included: a mass march on the weekend of November 15-16, followed by a rally in City Hall Square highlighted by an important speaker. The theme of the protest is to be "Withdraw All U.S. Troops Now — End Canada's

Complicity." The VMC will appeal a ruling of the Metro Toronto police refusing permission to use Yonge St. for the march.

An amendment from the floor which would have empowered the VMC to ask participating groups not to carry slogans that attacked other groups within the demonstration, was defeated after a lively debate. Speakers pointed out that such a policy could open the door to exclusionism with respect to slogans, and that the VMC should not police slogans at its own demonstrations. The only principled solution to the problem is self-discipline and self-restraint on the part of participants.

George Addison was elected as the new executive secretary of the VMC. The new executive includes Phyllis Clarke, Bill Dyer, Alice Heap, Renee Johnson, Ron Mayne, Naomi Riddell, Lukin Robinson, Joe Young, and Rev. W. G. Zwicker. As well, a continuing committee of prominent individuals and leading activists was elected. This committee will also include representatives from groups participating in the mobilization.

The plenary session was followed by workshops of university and high school activists.

According to prominent newspapers, the warmakers are now closely watching anti-war protests around the world as a gauge of popular opinion concerning the war. Judging from the enthusiasm of the participants in the September 20 VMC conference, Nixon and Trudeau are in for a hot time this fall, and have every reason to be worried.



How much longer?

Anti-war protests escalate; next mobilization Nov. 15!

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workers *Vanguard*

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October 20, 1969

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LSA nominates
Toronto slate
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Platform of the
NDP's left wing
page 6



THOUSANDS OF STUDENTS blocked border crossing between Douglas, B.C. and Blaine, Washington, on Oct. 1 to protest U.S. nuclear test in Aleutian islands. Demonstration was largest of about 20 border protests held across Canada. Government's diplomatic protest was of course ignored by Washington — which shows how much "influence" Canada gains from membership in U.S. alliances.

Vancouver anti-war forces plan Nov. 15 protest

by Phil Courneyeur

VANCOUVER — Vancouver will be on the map of the November 15 International Day of Protest against the Vietnam War. The November 15 Vietnam Action Conference Oct. 4, under the chairmanship of Professor Bill Willmott, called for a mass action in solidarity with the Cleveland peace call under the themes: Withdraw U.S. Troops Now; End Canadian Complicity; and Self-Determination for Vietnam.

The conference, held in the Fishermen's Union Hall, was attended by some 75 registered delegates. The Vancouver Labor Council endorsed the conference and has now decided to participate in the steering committee for the November 15 mobilization. Impressive student and high school participation in the conference promises large mobilizations of youth for November 15. Support has also come from the NDP.

Over 10,000 students in B.C. participated in border rallies Oct. 1 against the Amchitka nuclear blast. The Douglas border crossing

at Blaine, the main U.S.-Canada route on the West Coast, was closed for two hours by over 5,000 students who occupied the road-way in the Peace Arch Park. North bound traffic halted as the youthful demonstrators listened to speeches denouncing the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission blast.

Ray Haynes, secretary of the B.C. Federation of Labor, addressed the students and expressed the solidarity of the labor movement with their so-called "illegal" action. B.C. Attorney-General Peterson had threatened the UBC student leaders with possible legal prosecution in the event that the border crossing was closed. The massive turn-out convinced the Social Credit "law-man" to quietly forget his threats.

The November 15 Action Conference participated in the Amchitka demonstration with an appeal for massive support for the fall International Days of Protest.

The November 15 Action office is at 2414 Main, # 12, Vancouver.

Canadian in Saigon blasts Vietnam war

A Canadian living in Saigon has denounced the Canadian government's complicity in the U.S. aggression and called on Canadians to "continue their anti-war campaigns and demonstrations until the war has really ended."

Wilf Allan, a native of Yarmouth, N.S., and a former director of the Halifax YMCA, is director of YMCA services in Saigon. His anti-war appeal appeared in the Oct. 16 issue of *The 4th Estate*, a Halifax bi-weekly newspaper.

Allan denounces "the so-called 'democratic' government of South Vietnam" and calls for complete U.S. withdrawal to "allow the Vietnamese to run their own country."

He goes on to expose Canada's role in the war. "Our contribution to the destruction of Vietnam and her people is by no means insignificant."

Besides the \$300-million worth of military materials that Canada sells the U.S. every year, he says, there are "the External Affairs Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) multi-million dollar contributions to the U.S. State Department and Saigon government projects" and "the support of the U.S. position by the Canadian delegation on the International Control Commission (as one American government official told me 'we regard the Canadians as our spokesmen on the ICC')."

Wilf Allan concludes:

"Canadian hands are also dirty and helping to prolong the carnage. It is about time we expressed indignation at our involvement in it."

"Continued public pressure and indignation is the only way to force this to happen. I think that many Canadian and American people do not realize how important and valuable demonstrations and other forms of protest are (such as boycotting Canadian companies supplying war materials to the U.S.)."

"I urge all Canadian organizations to give their fullest support in organizing and participating in all efforts to help bring this monstrous war to an end."

Copies of his appeal may be obtained by writing to *The 4th Estate*, 5211 Blowers St., Halifax, N.S. 10 cents per copy.

Solidarity with U.S. Moratorium

TORONTO, Oct. 15 — John Riddell, Toronto mayoralty candidate of the League for Socialist Action, called today for a civic government that would take a stand on the greatest issue of our times and join the campaign to end Canada's complicity in the Vietnam war.

Speaking to 200 demonstrators called together by the Vietnam Mobilization Committee in solidarity with the U.S. "Moratorium" against the Vietnam war, he denounced Mayor William Dennison for his slanderous attacks on the anti-war movement and called for the ousting of the civic government and police commission that repeatedly have attacked the civil rights of anti-war demonstrators.

The spirited demonstration at the U.S. consulate at midday today, called on only 24 hours notice, reflected how the massively escalating opposition to the war in the U.S. is being felt in Canada. George Addison of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee, organizer of the action, called on all present to join in building the VMC's Nov. 15 mobilization against the war.

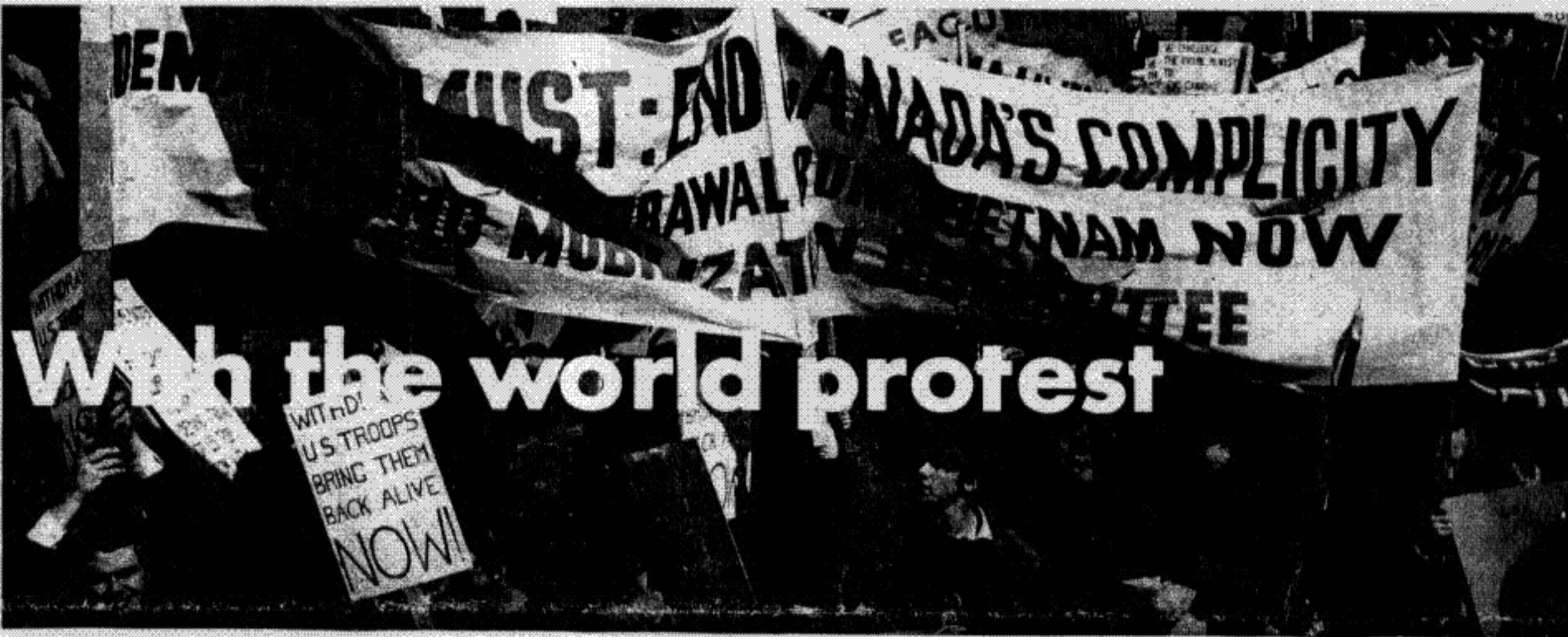
workers **Vanguard**

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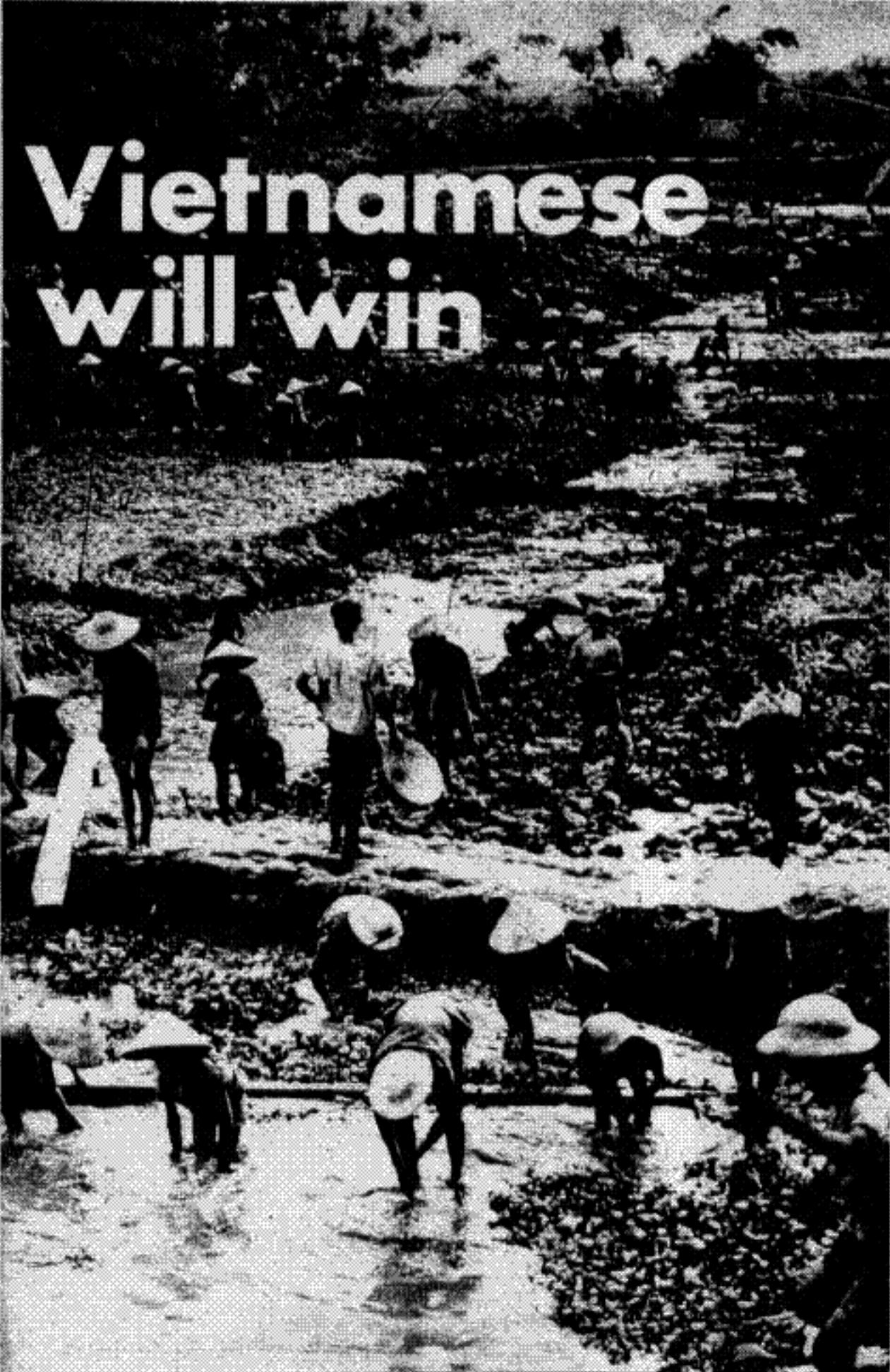
November 3, 1969

Price 15 Cents

Join the expanding ranks of protest against the war in Vietnam Nov. 13-15



Vietnamese will win



We are majority says moratorium

by Carl Fleming

The massive outpouring of sentiment across the United States on October 15, demanding "Bring all the troops home now!" has led to a tremendous crisis for the war-makers in Washington. After Nixon's victory at the polls last fall, he asked for time to implement his "secret" plans for peace.

Due to divisions in the anti-war movement and confusion in the minds of many Americans, Nixon got that time. But it is apparent now that his time is up, and he must act to end the war now, or face an aroused public. The second stage of the Moratorium scheduled for November 13-14, the Student Strike on November 14, and the International Day of Protest called for November 15, are expected to be even larger than the first Moratorium actions.

Actions were held in practically every city and town in the U.S. Millions went into the streets on Oct. 15 to express their

overwhelming opposition to the war. Even a number of U.S. Congressmen and Senators, who had previously supported the war, and voted to finance it, were drawn in to support and participate in the actions. There were demonstrations, campus teach-ins, meetings and rallies everywhere — 20,000 in Minneapolis, 11,000 in Austin, 25,000 in Madison, 20,000 in Philadelphia, 5,000 in Salt Lake City, 20,000 in Detroit, 15,000 in Chicago, 30,000 in Washington, 100,000 in New York City, 100,000 in Boston, etc.

Solidarity actions with the American Moratorium were held in many Canadian centers, including actions at McGill University, Trent University, University of Waterloo, Waterloo Lutheran University, Erindale College, York University and University of British Columbia. Demonstrations were held in Montreal, Ottawa, Waterloo

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← P. 1

and Toronto with a surprisingly large turnout on short notice.

Nixon dismissed the anti-war movement in the most highhanded way:

"As far as this kind of activity is concerned," he said, "we expect it. However, under no circumstances will I be affected whatever by it."

Taking a lesson from the man from whom he inherited the war, Nixon urged the American people not to "buckle and run away," accusing his critics of wanting to "cut and run." It was only a year ago that LBJ was denouncing the "nervous nellies" who wanted to "tuck tail and run."

Nixon's response to the anti-war feeling in the United States is to attempt to sidetrack it through phony withdrawals of troops and a fraudulent "peace" posture. He would have the American people believe that the National Liberation Front has been defeated and is on the run, and that the forces of the corrupt puppet Saigon regime can now take over the war. The lie of this was bared at a press interview of President Thieu on Sept. 27, when he stated that he saw no prospect of the South Vietnam forces assuming the full burden of the war by the end of 1970. He added that his armies needed "more sophisticated weapons, like atomic warfare. . . ."

Secretary of Defense Laird topped it off by stating that a considerable force of U.S. "advisors" would have to remain in Vietnam indefinitely. A new and increasingly more important factor confronting the Pentagon is the widening disaffection among U.S. troops in Vietnam.

The memory of Johnson's fate is no doubt the driving force behind the sudden conversion of a number of liberal capitalist

(See page 7)

... are a majority

(continued from page 1)

politicians to the anti-war movement. The split in the ruling class has led to an even greater development of anti-war feeling. The split in the ruling class has led to an even greater development of anti-war feeling. The great debate now in the U.S. is no longer "Withdrawal vs. Escalation," but rather "Withdrawal — Now or Later."

These capitalist politicians, with their record of support for the war, now are trying to enter the anti-war movement and co-opt it to safer, more acceptable channels and demands. However, they will not accept the uncompromising demand "Withdraw all the U.S. troops now," which has been universally endorsed as the main slogan of the movement. The realization of this demand, which would undoubtedly mean a tremendous worldwide defeat for U.S. imperialism, cannot be co-opted.

The effective opposition to the Nixon-Johnson war program is not in Congress.

It is on the campuses and in the streets.

The Student Mobilization Committee is organizing a massive Student Strike for November 14. The New Mobilization Committee, a coalition of anti-war and radical organizations, is planning giant demonstrations in Washington and San Francisco for November 15.

Demonstrations around the world are being planned to coincide with the November protests.

There will be demonstrations in at least 10 Canadian cities on Nov. 15. The Vietnam Mobilization Committee in Toronto has also called on students and teachers in high schools and universities across the country to turn over regular classes on November 13-14 to discussion and action against the war. All indications are that these actions will be the largest ever against the war and Canadian complicity, which means no peace for Nixon and Trudeau on the war issue.

Eminent scholar explains

Why the U.S. is uptight on Vietnam

The Roots of American Foreign Policy, An Analysis of Power and Purpose, by Gabriel Kolko, Beacon Press, Boston. 166 pp. \$5.95. 1969.

"For a growing number of Americans the war in Vietnam has become the turning point in their perception of the nature of American foreign policy, the traumatizing event that requires them to look again at the very roots, assumptions, and structure of a policy that is profoundly destructive and dangerous. . . .

"We can only comprehend Vietnam in the larger context of the relations of the United States to the Third World. . . . The logical, deliberative aspects of American power at home and its interest abroad show how fully irrelevant are notions of accident and innocence in explaining the diverse applications of American power today, not only in Vietnam but throughout the Third World. If America's task of repressing the irrepressible is doomed to failure because it is impossible for six percent of the world's population to police and control the globe, critics of American policy should not attribute the undertaking to omission or ignorance. For if the United States can impose its will on the recalcitrant revolutionaries everywhere it will gain immensely thereby, and its losses will be proportionately great if it fails."

With these two opening paragraphs, Gabriel Kolko, a professor of history at the State University of New York at Buffalo, sets the frame of his study.

Kolko's volume offers an explanation for the fact, so puzzling to sectors of the anti-war movement, that in the face of very widespread and deep opposition to the war in Vietnam, both the Johnson and Nixon administrations have persisted in carrying on the war.

To understand American foreign policy, he asserts, the ideological views and backgrounds of the policy-makers must be understood.

"They are not "disinterested, perhaps misguided, public servants." The fact is "that men of power do come from specific class and business backgrounds and ultimately have a very tangible material interest in the larger contours of policy."

In the chapter "The Men of Power," the author demonstrates with considerable effectiveness that American policy both nationally and internationally is not controlled by a special "military-industrial complex," but by the capitalist class as a whole. "This dominant class, above all else, determines the nature and objectives of power in America. And for this reason no one can regard business as just another interest group in American life, but as the keystone of power which defines the essential preconditions and functions of



the larger American social order.

On the basis of several statistical studies, which are cited in the book, along with tables, Kolko proves his point that the men who determine foreign policy are drawn from the American corporate structure.

The chapter "The American Military and Civil Authority" is of particular interest because of Kolko's criticism of C. Wright Mills' argument concerning the rising importance of the "military-industrial complex."

Kolko maintains that generals and arms are but tools for the advancement of "permanent objectives" and that these are determined by the civilian authorities.

The course followed by the U.S. in Vietnam also shows that civilians, and not the military, bear primary responsibility. "Civilians, above all, have calculated the applications of American power in Vietnam and their strategies have prompted each military escalation according to their definitions of American interests. Even in conditions of consistent military impotence and defeat, Vietnam has fully revealed the tractable character of the American military when confronted with civilian authority, and their continuous willingness to obey civilian orders loyally."

Kolko does not deny the close relation between the military and business. In fact he provides illuminating material showing how intimately intertwined the two establishments are. His point is that business is in command.

One of the themes Kolko stresses is the importance of theory in understanding why the U.S. went into Vietnam and why it persists in staying there. Unfortunately, in his opinion. "There is no comprehensive theory

of the contemporary world crisis."

This must be put down as an overstatement. The world Trotskyist movement, at least, has presented a comprehensive theory and has sought to keep it up to date. However, we will not go into this question here. Kolko happens to present a theory that is not inconsistent with the Trotskyist view.

The United States has "unique economic interests and aspirations" in the world. These explain its "consistent interventionism," and explain ultimately "why the United States is in Vietnam."

First of all, the United States is dependent on other areas for critical raw materials. This dependency is mounting at an astonishing rate. Most of the future sources of supply are to be found "only in the continents in upheaval and revolution."

The ability to procure such materials as are needed is one of the keystones of economic power in the world today. It is "vital to the future of its mastery of the international economy" for the United States to maintain its existing relations with "the poor, weak nations."

Besides this, profits made in overseas investments are involved.

The pattern of the postwar world "has vastly benefited the industrial nations of Europe and the United States, who have done almost nothing to alter a situation that has greatly favored their own economies."

The consequences for the Third World have been stagnation, decline, and greater misery — mighty forces driving the masses in those areas onto the road of revolution.

The United States consequently has a dominant interest in world economic stability, and anything that undermines that condition presents a danger. "Countering, neutralizing and containing the disturbing political and social trends thus becomes the most imperative objective of its foreign policy."

Kolko examines some of the complex as-

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pects of American relations with the other advanced capitalist powers and the Third World. His analysis leads to some far-reaching conclusions.

"The existing global political and economic structure, with all its stagnation and misery, has not only brought the United States billions but has made possible, above all, a vast power that requires total world economic integration not on the basis of equality but of domination. And to preserve this form of world is vital to the men who run the American economy and politics at the highest levels.

Washington escalated the confrontation to decisive proportions. "For the United States to fail in Vietnam would be to make the point that even the massive intervention of the most powerful nation in the history of the world was insufficient to stem profoundly popular social and national revolutions throughout the world. Such a revelation of American weaknesses would be tantamount to a demotion of the United States from its present role as the world's dominant superpower."

If some in the ruling class now reluctantly believe that Vietnam was not the place to make the final defense against tides of unpredictable revolutionary change, they will



U.S. PRESIDENT NIXON under fire.

concede that they must do it somewhere, and the logic of their larger view makes their shift on Vietnam a matter of expediency or tactics rather than of principle. All the various American leaders believe in global stability which they are committed to defend against revolution that may threaten the existing distribution of economic power in the world.

"When the day arrives that the United States cannot create or threaten further Vietnams, the issue at stake will be no less than the power of the United States in the world.

If, in the process of defending their prerogatives, the leaders of the United States during those trying years do not destroy the globe, piecemeal as in Vietnam or in a war with China or Russia, we shall be on the verge of a fundamentally new era for the United States and mankind. The elimination of that American hegemony is the essential precondition for the emergence of a nation and a world in which mass hunger, suppression, and war are no longer the inevitable and continuous characteristics of modern civilization."

In an "Epilogue: on Reason and Radicalism," Kolko argues against the "specious liberalism which believes one simply replaced individuals in office with other men, such as a Kennedy or McCarthy, rather than solving problems with an altogether new system based on a radically different distribution of power and assumptions as to its application."

Kolko scores both "liberal opportunism" and "mindless radical heroism" as futile. He appeals for analysis and theory in depth, recognizing, however, that if they are divorced from active human responses to social conditions they can land in sterile scholasticism.

The author ends his book with an appeal to American intellectuals "committed to radical humanist change" to prepare "with clarity" for the coming revolutionary opportunities: "To transform society they must first understand it, its structure and purposes, its toughness and weakness. . .

Action today based on convenient and comforting myths and assumptions beclouds the clear vision that will be required when profound social change is again possible in the United States."

Canadian aid in Vietnam

"As far as Vietnam is concerned, (Canadian aid) is designed to prop up the corrupt and unpopular Saigon administration," writes Claire Culhane, former administrator of a Canadian hospital in Vietnam, in the Oct. 11 *Weekend* magazine.

Her testimony should smash any illusions that the Canada of Trudeau and Stanfield can work within the western alliance as friend of the world's impoverished peoples.

She reports on how one Canadian hospital in Vietnam was handed over to the army as a military base, and the patients sent "packing home (What home?) while the bombs are falling."

"We use another \$570,000 of foreign aid money for 'aid to refugees' to construct housing units in the Saigon suburb of Minh Mang . . . Only government officials can afford these high rents."

"How then can we really help the Vietnamese people?" she asks. Her demand — send official aid to north Vietnam, and send medical and surgical supplies where they are most needed, to the resistance movement building the underground hospitals and organizing the mobile teams going into the jungles.

War in Vietnam is election issue

by John Riddell
Toronto mayoralty candidate

Do I hear ugly accusations that Toronto's civic government has failed to respond to the challenge of the present world crisis? Judge for your self. Only two weeks after the march of millions against the Vietnam war in the October 15th Moratorium, the Toronto Board of Control came through with a bold response.

It solemnly declared Toronto hence forth to be a "city of the world."

Swiftly moving into action, the self same meeting took a stand on what it considered the most important of world events. By unanimous vote, it decided on an official civic ceremony to mark Canada's participation in — the World Series! — by honouring Ron Taylor, a pitcher for the New York Mets.

Did someone out there mention Vietnam? That the mighty struggle of the Vietnamese against the world's most deadly military machine, and the great movement in Toronto and around the world to end the war might be of importance to the civic administration?

On the very day of the board's pompous



John Riddell

city-of-the-world declaration, it heard a delegation of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee, asking it to defend the anti-war movement against the arbitrary and discriminatory ruling of the police commission, by sponsoring the VMC's application for a march down Toronto's main street.

"We don't have to listen to this bunch of anarchists," shouted Controller Lamport. "This has never been done before," chimed in Mayor Dennison. "We shouldn't take a stand on this." By unanimous vote, the VMC's request was refused.

No isolated incident! No civic office-holders attended last April's rally of 10,000 in Toronto. Mayor Dennison, the perennial marcher in the Orange Order parade who is so quick to identify himself with any worthy cause of Toronto's business establishment, has repeatedly slandered the anti-war movement as a gang of "publicity-seekers," out to "foment trouble between the government and its people." The Toronto City Council has refused the VMC the free access to Civic Square sound equipment which it routinely grants to approved functions, and its members have only slandered the VMC in its battle with the police commission's denial of

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against the complicity of his Liberal bed-mates in Ottawa.

The ruling class of this country, which has made of Dennison a compliant tool, is neck-deep in the slaughter of Vietnam. U.S. aggression there has filled their coffers with war production profits, and more important, is defending their own investments in countries around the world "menaced" by liberation movements. The big corporations have a firm grip on City Hall today, and none of their politicians step out of line on such a vital question.

What will I do if elected Mayor? What will a labor-socialist administration do about the Vietnam war? We will start by sweeping aside all the arbitrary regulations limiting the right of free speech, of assembly — the right to picket, march and rally. We will end the use of police against strikes or demonstrations.

We will take a stand on Vietnam — for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and an end to Canadian complicity in the war. But more than that, we will give leadership to the protest movement of Toronto's citizens. We will replace the hollow "Remembrance Day" services with genuine protests against today's wars. Civic government will join the Vietnam Moratorium, declaring a civic day of protest, closing down civic offices, lending the authority of our offices by participating in the great parades, placing all civic facilities at the disposal of those manifesting their views on the war.

That is the challenge of the December 1 civic elections: vote in a labor-socialist administration, to lead the struggle against the war.

What Riddell as mayor would do on Vietnam

(continued from page 1)

access to Toronto's main streets.

Vietnam shows, more clearly than any other issue, the deep contempt of our big business City Council for the needs of Toronto's working people. Civic spokesmen for the big business machine eloquently denounce inflation, and say not a word on its greatest single cause — the impact on the North American economy of the raging Vietnamese war. They speak piously of concern for our future, while Trudeau draws up plans for the possible shipping of Canadian

troops to Vietnam. They spend days tortuously arranging the violation of zoning bylaws and city plans to clear the road for big business developers. And what will become of the great city they tell us Toronto is to be, as the war in Vietnam spreads — to Laos, to Thailand — and threatens at any moment, through a simple decision in Washington, to escalate into war of world nuclear destruction?

Mayoralty candidate Margaret Campbell, a "progressive" Tory, maintains discreet silence. Canadidate Clarkson says not a word

Mass Vietnam protests

by Carl Fleming

More than one million people marched against the war in Vietnam in Washington and San Francisco on November 15 in the largest mass demonstrations in the history of the United States. The New Mobilization Committee, the sponsors of the demonstrations, estimated that 800,000 persons took part in the Washington march and rally, while another 250,000 staged a simultaneous demonstration in San Francisco. The central demand of this gigantic throng — as of the massive demonstrations everywhere around the world that day — was the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

The size and militancy of the demonstrations showed that the criminal aggression carried on by U.S. imperialism against the Vietnamese revolution continues to be the key radicalizing and mobilizing issue in the world. Newsmen estimating the impact of the demonstrations took a dim view of Nixon's future. On November 15, wrote Tom Wicker of the *New York Times*, the president "could look across a country as divided as ever, ringing even more loudly with the shouts of the dissident and disenchanted, as bitterly torn as in the worst days of LBJ."

The Moratorium/Mobilization of Nov. 13-15 was observed in more than 20 Canadian cities. The greatest breakthrough was the organization of many campus actions against the war, mobilizing thousands of students in rallies, teach-ins and meetings. The tone was generally militant, indicating a new rise in antiwar feeling, particularly among the students.

More than 5,000 people marched in Toronto
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A million marched against the war in Washington and San Francisco.

local action ever held in the city. Featured speaker was NDP member of parliament Ed Broadbent.

450 people demonstrated in Winnipeg, and 50 in Brandon, Manitoba. 300 came to a march and rally through downtown Hamilton. Marches of 150 and 75 were held in Kitchener-Waterloo and Guelph respectively. A demonstration of 200 was held in Halifax. Sixty persons held a two-day vigil at the international bridge at Niagara Falls, and a similar demonstration took place at the International Peace Bridge between nearby Fort Erie and Buffalo, N.Y.

Vancouver saw its largest demonstration ever — with over 5,000 participating in two marches and a central rally chaired by George Johnson, vice-president of the B.C. Federation of Labor. Speakers represented a wide spectrum of organizations.

A series of actions were held in Montreal, culminating in a small demonstration in the suburb of Outremont, due to the city anti-demonstration bylaw.

Actions were also held over the three-day period in Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Lakehead, Windsor, London, St. Catharines, Peterborough, Fredericton and Wolfville, N.S.

French gov't arrests 200 militants

Massive arrests were the response of the French government to antiwar demonstrations that took place over the Nov. 14-16 weekend throughout France. Between 160 and 200 leaders of left-wing organizations, particularly the Communist League, French section of the Fourth International, were rounded up and held over the weekend for questioning, supposedly to determine whether they were guilty of violating the June 1968 ban on a dozen left-wing organizations.

Among those arrested were Michelle Krivine, the wife of the Communist League's former presidential candidate; Pierre Frank, longtime Trotskyist leader; and Henri Weber, Daniel Bensaid, Michel Rothman, Pierre Rouset and Mehl, all leaders of the Communist League.

Also arrested was Dr. Jean-Michel Krivine, a well known Paris surgeon who twice traveled to North Vietnam to gather evidence for the War Crimes Tribunal.

George Addison, executive secretary of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee, issued a protest against the police harassment of anti-war protesters in France and in Montreal, where authorities have banned virtually all political demonstrations. In the name of the thousands across Canada who marched against the war on Nov. 14-15, he sent a telegram of protest to President Pompidou of France.

In a Montreal suburb, a demonstration held in front of Prime Minister Trudeau's private residence adopted a resolution protesting the repression in France and demanding the release of all political prisoners. The 300 demonstrators in Hamilton likewise passed a motion of protest against the arrests.

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Antiwar protests

(continued from page 1)

onto from Queen's Park to City Hall. The spirited crowd was addressed by speakers from the New Democratic Party, the trade union movement, the antiwar and radical movements.

Despite snow and freezing weather, over 1,000 people participated in the Ottawa demonstration, organized by the Vietnam Mobilization Committee. It was the largest

'I spied for U.S.' -Cdn. ICC officer

The longstanding charge by antiwar activists that Canada has been using its position on the International Control Commission to spy for the United States has been confirmed by a Canadian military officer who served with the ICC in Vietnam.

Brig. Donald Ketcheson told a Nov. 14 dinner at the Royal Canadian Military Institute in Toronto that he had collaborated with the U.S. military and intelligence organizations. He charged that "the External Affairs Department . . . knew unofficially (that I talked with the CIA) and looked the other way." He was senior Canadian ICC officer in 1958-9, when the U.S. was laying the groundwork for its subsequent heavy involvement.

When CIA agents approached him, Brig. Ketcheson said, "I would tell the CIA what strength we knew to be there, but very often they chose to believe their own spies."

Questioned in the House by NDP member Andrew Brewin, External Affairs Min-

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VIETNAMESE SPOKESMEN Le Phuong (left) and Van Ba speaking at Winnipeg antiwar rally. At right is chairman Mitch Podolak.

photo by A. Mintz

...Canada must quit ICC

(continued from page 1)

ister Sharp said that "as far as I know" the government never condoned this spying.

But more than two years ago Tim Ralfe, a CBC reporter who had been in Vietnam charged that information from Canadians in the ICC delegation in Hanoi is transmitted to Canadian headquarters in Saigon, where two copies are made. "One is transmitted to Ottawa; the other goes to the U.S. Embassy in Saigon." The Canadian government never denied these charges. Paul Martin, then External Affairs minister, admitted that information from the Canadian ICC representatives "is properly used in discussions with other countries, including the U.S."

The NDP has called for an investigation of Brig. Ketcheson's shocking testimony. Such an investigation should be held publicly, and should look into the entire record of Canada's role on the International Con-

trol Commission, including the relationship of its 64-man delegation in Vietnam with the CIA and other U.S. government agencies.

The NDP must take up the demand of the antiwar movement for immediate Canadian withdrawal from the ICC and all such supervisory and "peacekeeping" bodies. (Virtually unnoticed in the furor over the Ketcheson charges and the shocking reports of U.S. atrocities in Vietnam was the announcement Nov. 15 that Richard M. Tait, Canadian commissioner on the ICC, has returned to Ottawa as head of the External Affairs department's "peacekeeping and military assistance division.")

Brig. Ketcheson's revelations are fresh proof that the Canadian government, far from being "neutral" in the war, is involved up over its neck in complicity with the U.S. aggression.

'Get out now!' -UAW leader

"No peace for Nixon; No peace for Trudeau, until the war is over and the troops are withdrawn." That was the theme of Toronto's massive anti-war rally November 15 in City Hall Square. George Addison, executive secretary of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee, organizer of the action, told the crowd, "We are going to continue our protests, escalating our struggle . . . in the streets, until Canada's complicity in the dirty war is ended and all the troops are home."

John Brown, NDP member of the legislature took up this theme in a very militant address. "I am here to express the solidarity of the NDP caucus in the legislature with your movement, and solidarity with the Vietnamese people themselves in their struggle against the capitalists and militarists of the United States. . . We must remember that our movement is an international one that transcends borders . . . We must fight the militarists and capitalists here as well as in the United States. . .

"Between now and the next mobilization, we must get out and mobilize as many people as possible against this criminal war."

Dennis McDermott, Canadian director of the United Automobile Workers, spoke at the rally. Previously, he had written all UAW locals in Canada, suggesting they

take part in the protest. "After Richard Nixon's speech of Nov. 3," McDermott said, "I can't stand aside; we've got to support this movement with everything we've got. . . We as Canadians share a collective guilt in Vietnam. It is a Canadian issue . . ." McDermott stated that he was "terrified by the emergence of the U.S. military juggernaut. . . There is a simple solution — we have to get out now, and we have to get out for ever."

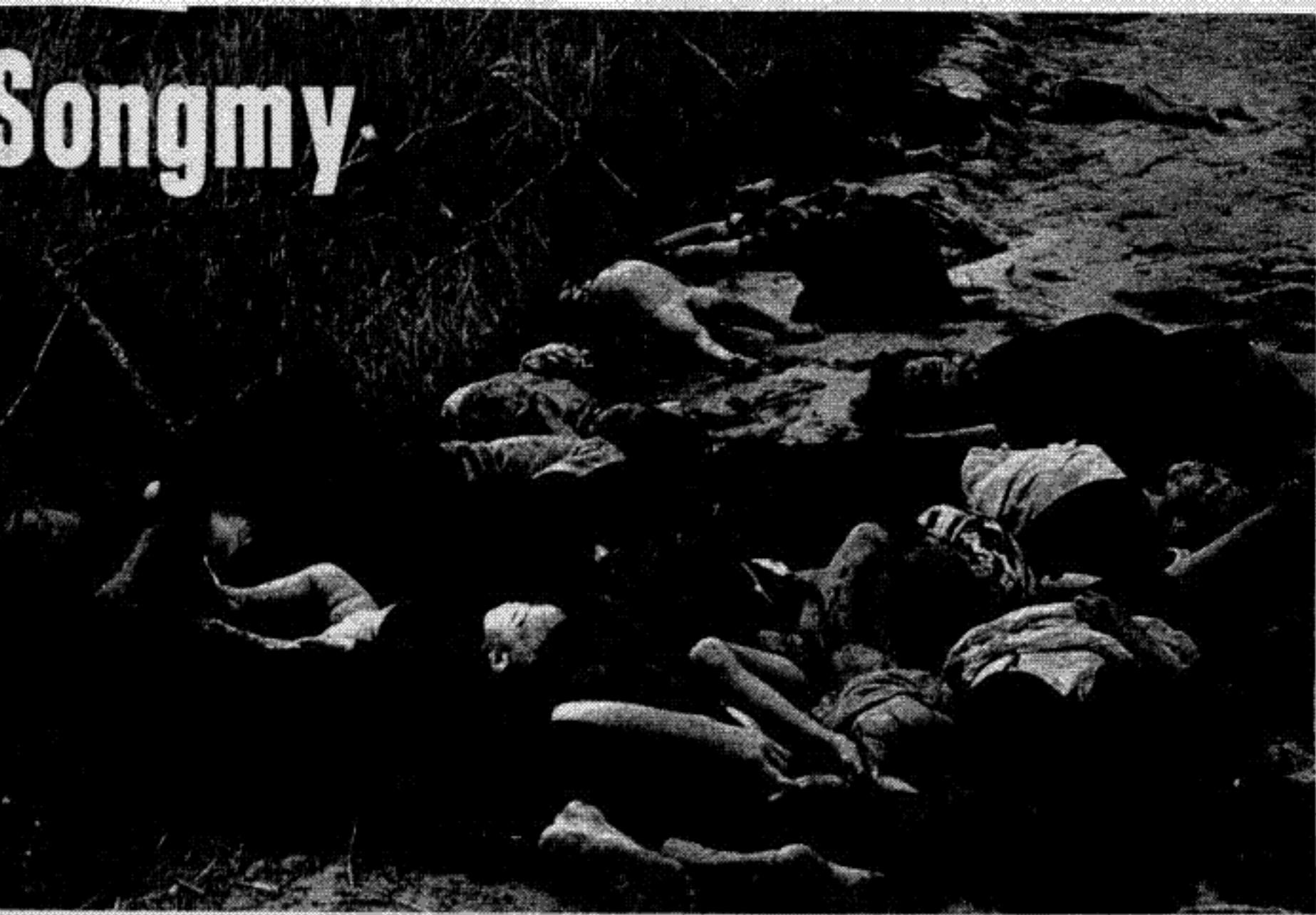
Two of the Toronto mayoralty candidates had agreed to speak at the rally, but Liberal Stephen Clarkson showed up too late to speak. John Riddell, candidate of the League for Socialist Action, challenged the other candidates to state their positions on the war, and declared, "If I am elected, city hall will take the lead in campaigning for an end to the war and Canada's complicity." Riddell challenged Clarkson to "dissociate himself from his 'Liberal team' in Ottawa — the Trudeau government — which supports U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese."

Riddell concluded: "We are the majority, the majority of the Vietnamese, the majority of Americans, of Canadians, of the world's people. Together we will win the struggle for self-determination for the Vietnamese and open the door to liberatory struggles throughout the world."



WITHDRAW U.S. TROOPS NOW! chant record crowd of 5,000 in Vancouver's anti-Vietnam war protest on Nov. 15. Gary Porter of the LSA addresses rally.

Songmy



Workers Vanguard

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According to interviews given by a number of American GIs who were there, they were ordered by Captain "Mad Dog" Medina to "destroy Mylai and everything in it."

Paul Meadlo, 22-year-old U.S. army veteran admitted that he had taken part in the massacre. "So we stood about 10 or 15 feet away from them and then he (Lieutenant William L. Calley) started shooting them. Then he told me to start shooting them. . . I started to shoot them, but the other guys wouldn't do it."

One of the few survivors of the mass killing told her story to newsmen:

"They ordered us out of our houses. Everyone — old men, children, women and



Why the Vietnam atrocities

by Carl Fleming

The crimes committed by the United States in Vietnam have been exposed time and again by the anti-war movement. But public opinion has never been so outraged as by the latest revelation — the massacre of what some reports estimate as close to 700 Vietnamese civilians at Songmy, South Vietnam, also known as Mylai and code-named "Pinkville" by the U.S. forces.

News reports out of Saigon in March 1968 reported that "American forces encountered the enemy near Quangngai city and killed 128 Vietcong." There were rumours of civilian deaths, but apparently the real facts were effectively covered up, and it was not until this November that a former GI wrote letters to congressmen telling what he had seen at Songmy.

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babies. They marched us a few hundred meters and told us to squat down. . .

"All the Americans had rifles. They set up one gun with legs that I had never seen before. Now the people were crying and begging. One monk showed his identification papers, but the American just said, 'sorry.'

"Then the shooting started. I was wounded in the leg. I was covered by dead bodies but I dared not move. . ."

The truth of what really happened at Songmy was covered up for a year and a half. And when the facts did come out, the press and military have tried to explain that this is just one ghastly incident in a war that has been carried out with "honor" and "restraint."

But are the saturation bombings of populated areas, the use of poison gas, and the destruction of crops and water supplies any more "humane" or "civilized" than the butchery at Songmy? Two years ago the International War Crimes Tribunal revealed a multitude of cases which amount to genocide practised by the U.S. against the Vietnamese people. Allegations have recently been made that as many as 1,200 Vietnamese villagers were drowned by U.S. forces near Songmy last March. Other tales of horror reach the press daily.

Why is the war so brutal? Before 1939 there was a distinction (at least in wars between the white European powers) between civilians and soldiers. There were standards for treatment of prisoners and citizens in occupied areas. But as the antagonisms within

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capitalism become more and more pronounced, it can no longer retain these "civilized" standards.

Songmy has been compared to Oradour-sur-Glane in northern France, where German troops shot the men and burned women and children alive in the church during World War II. The cries of the victims of Songmy were the same cries as the victims of Hitler's concentration camps, the people who died from the Allied firebombing of Dresden, and the thousands who were killed at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. As one reporter noted, "Songmy was compared with Lidice, the Czech village destroyed by the Germans in a 1942 reprisal. But at Lidice the Nazis spared the women and children."

Songmy is an expression of the norms of this society. The racism, violence, anti-communism, and super-patriotism of modern capitalism find their logical conclusion with the gunmen of Songmy. "To us they were no civilians," said Varnado Simpson, one of the American GIs. "They were VC sympathizers. You don't call them civilians. To us they were VC. They showed no ways or means that they wasn't."

Vietnam is a colonial war. But it is also a revolutionary war. The Vietnamese are united and determined to free their country from foreign domination, to remove it from the sphere of imperialist exploitation. To the rulers of the U.S., the enemy is therefore the Vietnamese people. There is no distinction between soldier and civilian in such a war. If the revolution cannot be defeated, then the people must be destroyed. No standards of bourgeois civility apply here. How can such a war be anything but genocidal?

The struggle of the Vietnamese is the struggle for socialism, the only way to rid the world of more Songmys and world destruction. And the rulers of the United States know that a victory to the Vietnamese would mean new hope for oppressed people around the world. The real murderers of Songmy are the rulers of capitalist society, who would rather destroy the world than see their reign challenged.

We have not heard the last of Songmy. Bertrand Russell has called for an international tribunal to investigate the massacre. Prominent individuals throughout the world, including the University of Toronto Law Faculty and representatives of eight law and political science faculties across Canada have issued similar calls. But such a tribunal must do more than just determine the guilt or innocence of a few miserable trigger-men. It must assess the entire role of the U.S. in Vietnam, and explain how such events can and do happen in the twentieth century.

"I gave them my son," said the mother of one of the Songmy GIs. "And they sent me back a murderer." But he was in fact only a wretched trigger-man in this grisly event. The real murderers are the "they" who use her son, along with thousands more, to defend their perfidious interests around the world.



NAPALM DROP. Thousands of Vietnamese have been permanently disfigured or burned to death by U.S. napalm, a jellied gasoline compound which sticks to the skin and ignites on contact. This is just one of the many gruesome weapons U.S. has experimented with against Vietnamese population.

U.K. gov't urges Nixon further

The reaction to the massacre at My Lai has not deterred in the least the enthusiastic support that Britain's ruling Labor party gives to the American aggression against the Vietnamese. Giving his best imitation of Winston Churchill to date, deputy leader George Brown said, "I wish the Americans would stop weeping. They have taken over a role that Britain has played so long. And we played it tough and strong. Why don't the Americans get in and finish the job?"

Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart backed up Brown's statement. "When men engage in war, they are brutalized,

but you cannot say that because atrocities are committed on one side that therefore the whole cause for which that side is struggling is wrong. . ."

These cynical remarks show how completely committed the Labor leaders are to their role of administering capitalism. They seem determined to serve imperialism's interests, through whatever muck and gore they might lead.

The New Democratic Party has fraternal ties with the Labor Party through the discredited Second International. If the NDP's anti-war position is to have any credibility at all, it must immediately dissociate itself from the scandalous behavior of the Labor government.

The majority of Labor backbenchers are expected to support a motion to dissociate Britain from U.S. policy in Vietnam. But Harold Wilson, George Brown, Michael Stewart et al. have nothing to worry about — the Tories will back them up.